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TODAY'S WEATHER.—PARIS: Overcast. Temp. 70-57 (21-14). Tomorrow cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 66-52 (20-14). LONDON: Showers. Temp. 66-57 (19-14). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 64-56 (18-15). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 88-63 (31-17). NEW YORK: Showers. Temp. 83-65 (28-18). Yesterday's temp. 87-62 (31-29).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER PAGE 2

Austria	7 S	Libya	9 Piast.
Belgium	10 B.F.	Luxembourg	10 L.Fr.
Eire (inc. tax)	9 P	Morocco	1.20 Dh.
Denmark	1.75 D.Kr.	Netherlands	0.95 Flor.
France	1.00 Fr.	Nigeria	2/6
Germany	1.00 D.M.	Norway	1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain	7½ P	Portugal	6 Esc.
Greece	8 Drs.	Spain	15 Ptas.
India	Rs. 2.25	Sweden	1.50 S.Kr.
Iran	20 Rials	Switzerland	1.00 S.Fr.
Italy	150 Lire	Turkey	4.25 T.L.
Israel	1.61.09	U.S. Military	50.20
Lebanon	75 P.	Yugoslavia	3.67 D.



Associated Press.

REINFORCEMENTS—Police detachments from surrounding Marin County towns supplementing prison guards, all heavily armed, outside the main gate of San Quentin.

George Jackson, Soledad Brother, Is Killed

6 Die in Escape Try at San Quentin

By Wallace Turner

SAN QUENTIN, Calif., Aug. 22 (NYT).—Three inmates and three guards were killed here yesterday afternoon as George Jackson, one of the "Soledad Brothers," attempted to escape from this maximum-security prison.

Prison officials said Jackson, 29, was killed by guards as he ran for the gate in an effort to break out of the strictest confinement area of San Quentin.

Three guards and two white prisoners died from slashed throats in the prison's adjustment center, where about 20 of the most difficult custody inmates were confined. Three other guards were wounded.

Details of the attempted break were announced at a news conference in the prison yard last night by James W.L. Parks, the associate warden.

Gun Smuggled In

Mr. Parks said that a gun had been smuggled into the adjustment center, but would not give any indication of the investigative leads being pursued by the officers. He said explosives may also have been smuggled in.

[After he had received a visitor yesterday, Jackson suddenly produced a gun to touch off the bloody escape attempt, prison officials said, according to a United Press International report.

[The officials would not name Jackson's visitor, or say whether they believed the visitor gave Jackson the gun.

[The officials also said the bodies of three guards and the other two convicts who were slain were found in or near Jackson's cell.

[They said Jackson had just returned to the adjustment center after receiving the visitor when he produced the gun and told guards, "This is it!"

[Authorities said it was difficult to piece together just what happened after that since the guards immediately involved were all dead.]

"It involved over 17 to 20 men," Mr. Parks said. He added that the "Soledad Brothers and Magee and other officer assaulters were on the first floor" of the adjustment center.

The Soledad Brothers was the name given three black convicts facing trial on charges of murdering a white guard at Soledad prison in January, 1970. In addition to Jackson, they are John W. Cluchette, 28, and Fleeta Drumgo, 26.



George Jackson

Ruchell Magee, 32, is accused with Angela Davis, 38, of conspiracy to smuggle guns into a courtroom in San Rafael, Calif., last Aug. 7.

At that time, Jonathan Jackson, 17, a brother of George Jackson, and two convicts were killed as they attempted to escape with hostages. Magee is also accused of murdering one of the hostages. Superior Court Judge Harold Haley.

● The Soledad Brothers, a series of deaths in prison. Story Page 3.

Mr. Parks said that this group of difficult custody cases was concentrated on the first floor of the adjustment center, where security in the prison is most stringent.

He said that within 30 minutes after the escape attempt began at about 3 p.m., the guards had been killed, along with the two white inmates, Jackson had been

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

Berlin Pact Draft Seen For Today

Details of Accord Leaked in Bonn

By David Binder

BONN, Aug. 22 (NYT).—The Big Four envoys are expected to complete drafting an agreement on the Berlin question tomorrow.

A Bonn government source familiar with details of the negotiations said the chances of completing the 17-month-old negotiations tomorrow afternoon were "80 percent." The source said that if it was not tomorrow, then certainly on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Details of the already completed sections of the agreement leaked here over the weekend by French and West German officials indicate that only several relatively *minor points remain unclarified.*

But the great bulk of the draft agreement was finished early last Thursday morning by the ambassadors of the United States, France, Britain and the Soviet Union—the four powers victorious in World War II over Germany and the guardians of Berlin ever since.

First Pact

The envoys had spent 50 hours over a period of 10 days in intensive conferences aimed at completing the draft of a Berlin pact—the first comprehensive statute for the divided city to be drawn up by the occupation powers.

Tomorrow's session was scheduled to be held in the West Berlin residence of the U.S. Ambassador, Kenneth Rush.

Among the points still awaiting four-power agreement, it was said, concerned the activities to be permitted a new Soviet Consulate General to be established *in the British sector of* West Berlin in the Lietzenburg Strasse. The Russians had demanded the grant of the consulate general in exchange for concessions it made on West Berlin's ties with West Germany.

Another unclarified point concerns details of regulating civilian automobile traffic on the highways between West Berlin and West Germany by East German border authorities.

Autobahn Accord

The Bonn sources said that while the Soviet Union had agreed to accept "co-responsibility" with the three Western Allies for "unimpeded access" on the autobahns, there remained some disagreement about "sample controls" of the hundreds of thousands of travelers driving to and from West Berlin in automobiles.

As far as can be determined, the East Germans are to continue controlling the "identity" of these travelers, as in the past, but the painstaking examinations of the vehicles themselves will all but cease.

However, since improvement of Berlin access has been a Western goal ever since World War II ended, Soviet acceptance of ultimate responsibility for "unimpeded access" is seen as a satisfactory guarantee, even though it falls

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Associated Press.

HEBREW FIGURES—Israeli citizens reading about the 20 percent devaluation of Israeli pound yesterday in Tel Aviv, from 3.50 to 4.20 pounds to the dollar.

To Fight Trade Deficit

Israel Devalues Pound 20%; To Set Price, Credit Controls

By Richard Eder

JERUSALEM, Aug. 22 (NYT). Israel devalued its currency by 20 percent today in an attempt to keep the recent U.S. economic measures from increasing its already massive trade deficit.

It was the first official devaluation made by any country since President Nixon announced his measures Aug. 15.

Along with lowering the Israeli pound from 3.50 to 4.20 to the dollar, the government said it would impose severe price controls.

In a statement following the emergency cabinet session at which the devaluation was approved, Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir described the measures as a painful necessity.

"If we had not taken these measures today, the shortage of foreign exchange would have created a considerable measure of unemployment," Mr. Sapir said.

[Mr. Sapir told an afternoon news conference, "Devaluation should improve our balance-of-payments position by $150 million to $200 million between now and the end of 1972."

[He added, "For the first time in nearly 20 years, prices will come under direct control for the interim period of adjustment thanks to a bill I'm presenting tomorrow in parliament," UPI reported.]

A credit freeze on bank loans is also being imposed.

In addition, the government will seek to hold down wage rises—a difficult task at a time when the labor scene is troubled by a wave of strikes and wage demands.

The postal workers are currently on a work slowdown, and the nation's teachers have threatened to strike when the schools open in September.

Since Israel's currency is pegged to the dollar, the devaluation effect in terms of other currencies, such as the mark and the franc, will be greater than 20 percent to the degree that the dollar itself declines.

Some officials here had opposed devaluation on the ground that with the economy already in an inflationary situation, such action would only make things worse. They pointed out, for example, that the nation's tourist facilities were filled to overflowing and a devalution would not bring in more tourists but would simply tend to inflate the prices of hotels and other services.

Concern about Israel's trading position outweighed these argu-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Stans Talks Of Selective Freeze Later

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 22 (AP).—The Nixon administration is considering a selective wage-price freeze and other options short of lifting all restraints when the current freeze ends Nov. 12, Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans said Friday.

Mr. Stans said he foresaw some restraints continuing after the 90-day limit. Asked if a selective freeze was an alternative being considered by the President, Mr. Stans said: "That is one of the options."

He said any such program would "take into account the imbalances built into the freeze when it took effect. "It will not be possible, we believe now, to go to the 90th day, drop the controls and do nothing," he told Indiana business leaders.

U.K., Italy To Adjust Currencies

If Values Shift In Markets Today

PARIS, Aug. 22 (IHT).—Britain and Italy announced over the weekend that they would follow the West German example and permit their currencies to go beyond the official fixed parity if market pressures force such a change—as they are expected to—after the reopening of money markets tomorrow.

The Benelux countries, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, adopted the policy which they had urged their Common Market partners to accept at last week's fruitless meeting of finance ministers of the six nations of the European Economic Community. The value of the Benelux currencies will be fixed at an official rate for exchange among themselves—a change for the Dutch, whose guilder has been floating since early May.

But for all outside transactions there will be a floating rate. The guilder will continue to find its own level and Belgium will continue its two-tier market—a system which France will begin to employ tomorrow—maintaining the official parity for commercial transactions and a free market for all other business. Luxembourg, which is joined economically with Belgium, has no central bank.

For tourists wishing to convert dollars into local currency, it means the dollar will continue to be worth less than the official value and that the rate will vary from day to day, depending on supply and demand and the attitude of the various central banks.

The banks may intervene at any point to prevent further deterioration, but none has indicated at what level they will do so.

Sterling's Reassurance

The official value of sterling will remain at $2.40. But the Bank of England will not sell pounds to keep the rate from going beyond the $2.42 maximum allowed under the rules of the International Monetary Fund. The only assurance it gave—to allay fears in foreign governments which hold their reserves in sterling—is that the rate will not be allowed to go below the official $2.38, a devaluation that is unlikely in the present circumstances.

The consensus among money market experts is that the pound will settle somewhere around $2.45 to $2.47.

The Bank of Italy said simply it "might intervene at levels outside" the normal fluctuations around parity—normally 620.5 to 629.5 lire to the dollar.

However, since the crisis erupted, Italian banks have been exchanging not more than $50 a day for tourists—at 617.3 lire.

The weekend decisions, sources said, are designed to create uncertainty among speculators and discourage their activities while maximizing the flexibility of the central banks.

Roelof Nelissen, Holland's finance minister, said the Benelux banks would intervene to support the dollar when the rate threatened to become so diverse that the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Torres Gets Peruvian Asylum

Bolivian Rightist Coup Wins; New President Is Installed

From Wire Dispatches

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 22.—Anti-Communist military leaders crushed the last resistance to their coup against the government of President Juan Jose Torres today and installed Col. Hugo Banzer as the new president of Bolivia.

Col. Banzer, 43, appeared on a balcony of the presidential palace before a crowd of cheering supporters and then went inside to make a nationwide broadcast in which he called his triumph "an indelible step in the history of Bolivia."

Deposed President Torres and 25 of his supporters meanwhile were granted asylum in the Peruvian Embassy in La Paz, it was announced in Lima.

At the same time, former Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro, who has been an exile in Lima since 1964, announced that he will return to La Paz.

Col. Banzer, former head of the military academy, whose cadets and instructors yesterday joined the coup, promised his regime will make an "honest sacrifice" to improve Bolivian life.

"We were tired of chaos and anarchy, with the demagoguery which had become the bread of everyday life," he said. "We are going to rebuild the country on a firm base and promote the happiness of the people."

"We shall forswear the words left and right and speak only of nationalism."

Col. Banzer rules as the leader of a military junta whose other two members are Gen. Florentino Mendieta and Col. Andres Selich. Col. Selich led Bolivian troops against the late Argentine-born Cuban guerrilla leader Ernesto (Che) Guevara.

Sporadic shooting continued in La Paz today, with armed bands of students and workers holding small areas.

The Bolivian Air Force's World War II-vintage P-51 airplanes bombed and strafed pockets of resistance in the city this morning.

An official count showed 27 persons were killed in the capital through Saturday night, but a Red Cross official said the total could go over 100.

The junta named Mario Gutierrez Gutierrez, president of Bolivia's Socialist party, and Ciro Humbolt, of the National Revolutionary Movement, as co-ministers of state.

The coup was backed by the armed forces and by rightist and nationalist civilian groups who opposed Gen. Torres's leftist government.

The rebellion broke out Thursday in Santa Cruz, 330 miles southeast of La Paz, when anti-government demonstrators tried to free 30 political prisoners.

Rebel armed forces took over the Presidential Palace last night shortly after Gen. Torres left, pledging to die fighting with the forces loyal to him.

Gen. Torres, accompanied by some of his most trusted men, left in three cars for the headquarters of the Colorado Regiment, which was the president's personal escort and the only remaining armed force loyal to him. Later the 1,500-man unit was reported to have surrendered.

Court Returns Ky to Ballot But He's Not Sure He'll Run

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, Aug. 22 (NYT).—Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky was put back on South Vietnam's presidential ballot yesterday in a surprise decision by the country's supreme court.

At a mid-morning news conference today, however, he said he had not made up his mind about running for president.

U. S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker met with Vice-President Ky late this afternoon to try to persuade him to campaign. Mr. Bunker spent about 50 minutes at Mr. Ky's villa at Tan Son Nhut Airport. The vice-president's aides said Mr. Ky did not give the U.S. ambassador any definite answer.

Unless Mr. Ky runs, President Nguyen Van Thieu would be unopposed.

Mr. Ky had earlier been ruled off the ballot when the court declared he had not collected the number of endorsements for his candidacy required by a Thieu-backed election law.

His aides, with whom Mr. Ky conferred all last night, say he has now scheduled another public statement tomorrow and is expected to announce whether he will stay in the race or decline to participate because he thinks the elections are being rigged.

Another nightlong round of meetings was under way in the Tan Son Nhut villa tonight, according to one of Mr. Ky's campaign aides, who said the vice-president had reached no firm conclusion by early tonight.

Mr. Ky's participation is thought to be indispensable by the Americans to give the election an air of legitimacy. Whatever role he chooses to take, however, Mr. Ky's name will still appear on the ballot when the voters go to the polls Oct. 3.

The man who was the principal contender in the opposition, Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh, withdrew Friday because of his belief that the elections would be a "farce."

Saturday, the nine justices of the Vietnamese Supreme Court reversed their decision on Mr. *Ky's candidacy because, as one* of them put it, "It was better to have two candidates rather than one."

Spirited Struggle

A spirited struggle for Mr. Ky's mind between those advisers who wanted him to stay in the race now that he had the unexpected chance and those who wanted him to pull out to disgrace Mr. Thieu before Vietnamese public opinion was reportedly raging throughout Saturday night and all day today.

The argument of men who want the vice-president to have nothing to do with the contest is that if Mr. Thieu rigs the election, as Gen. Minh and Mr. Ky

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Supreme Court May Get Issue

Texas and a Union Mapping Legal Battles on Pay Freeze

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (WP).—Texas Gov. Preston Smith said today that his legal battle with President Nixon over a freeze on state employee pay increases should go all the way to the Supreme Court. He pledged, however, to obey lower-court orders pending appeal. The Justice Department will this week sue for an injunction against the Texas raises.

Gov. Smith insisted that he would not back down in his confrontation with the administration. "I don't think any President has the right to void a state law," he declared. Gov. Smith was interviewed on a television program shown nationally.

Despite the open opposition of top labor leaders, a key administration official predicted in an interview that rank-and-file workers will "generally accept" Mr. Nixon's price-wage freeze.

Assistant Labor Secretary W. J. Usery jr. added that he was working within the administration to try to insure that workers "should not have to take the brunt" of the wage-price freeze.

The 500,000-member meat cutters union has announced that it will go to court this week to challenge Mr. Nixon's power to suspend previously negotiated wage increases falling due in the next three months.

First Legal Tests

"We are going to test whether the President has the power to violate a legal labor-management contract," said Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago-based Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers.

The meat cutters' action and the Justice Department's suit against Texas would be the first legal tests of the freeze.

The AFL-CIO has summoned top labor lawyers from all its 120 union affiliates next Thursday to consider further challenges. Also expected to meet with J. Albert Woll, AFL-CIO general counsel, are the top lawyers for the independent United Auto Workers and United Mine Workers unions, it was learned Friday.

No invitation was extended to the Teamsters, the nation's biggest independent union, because the teamsters, with reservations, have supported Mr. Nixon's actions.

On another TV show, Vice-President Agnew expressed doubt that opposition from leaders of organized labor will nullify the new Nixon economic package.

"I don't believe any individuals *in a position of parochial leader*ship, regardless of how powerful

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Eban Says Three Arab Chiefs Showed 'Extremism, Rigidity'

JERUSALEM, Aug. 22 (UPI).—Statements by the leaders of Egypt, Syria and Libya on the Middle East situation have "excelled in extremism and rigidity," Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said tonight.

Mr. Eban also expressed surprise at the weekly cabinet meeting at U.S. reaction to statements by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, who advocated Israel establish a "permanent government" in occupied Arab territories, government sources said.

Mr. Eban criticized Washington *for not checking* with the Foreign Ministry on how far Gen. Dayan's statements reflected government opinion before publicly attacking his remarks, the sources said.

Cabinet secretary Michael Arnon told newsmen following the cabinet meeting that Mr. Eban briefed the government on the meeting last week in Damascus between the heads of state of the three Arab countries, in which they reviewed the Middle East situation and continued work on federation of their countries.

"Their statements (on the Middle East situation) excelled in extremism and rigidity," Mr. Arnon quoted Mr. Eban as telling the cabinet.

"The three governments refuse to accept the principles of negotiation, recognition and peace," he quoted Mr. Eban as saying. "Thus, Egypt expresses its opposition to the (November 1967) Security Council resolution," he said.

Last Thursday, Gen. Dayan said Israel should establish a permanent government in the occupied areas. In clarifying remarks yesterday, he said this did not mean annexation.

He said he had used the term permanent in the context of the government establishing long-term development programs for the people of the area; projects a temporary administration would not undertake.

Dayan Sets Conditions

JERUSALEM, Aug. 22 (NYT).—Gen. Dayan said yesterday that any settlement with the Arab countries should allow Israel to retain some occupied areas in the Sinai Peninsula, the West Bank area of Jordan, and the Golan Heights in Syria.

Perhaps to minimize further objection from his government colleagues, Gen. Dayan said that these points were simply "thought fragments" about the kind of settlement both sides could live with.

Terrorist Bomb Blasts Gates Of Belfast Prison; Five Hurt

BELFAST, Aug. 22 (UPI).—An explosion today blew apart the main gates of the Crumlin Road Prison holding men jailed under Northern Ireland's controversial internment decree.

Police said five persons were injured, including two prison officers. The injured were taken to a hospital next door to the prison.

In another explosion tonight, an office block was razed on Upper Church Street, a quarter mile from the city hall. No one was injured. Housed in the building was the only strip club in Belfast, closed on Sundays. Police said this blast was caused by 50 pounds of gelignite and was probably the biggest bomb yet used in the city.

The prison explosion, caused either by a five or ten-pound gelignite bomb, tore apart the 15-foot-wide double doors of the maximum security jail and shattered windows in homes and offices for a quarter of a mile along the road.

A crowd immediately gathered outside the prison and, standing in the rain, chanted: "Up the IRA (Irish Republican Army)," and "Power to the prisoners."

More bombings last night and earlier today wrecked a government office in Belfast and damaged a telephone exchange in Armagh.

Earlier in the day, the army rounded up more Roman Catholics for possible internment. Some already jailed under the controversial act threatened a hunger strike aboard a prison ship.

Meanwhile, the outlawed Irish Republican Army, at which Northern Ireland Prime Minister Brian Faulkner said he aimed his "jail without trial" policy, announced it had formed a parliament for Ulster.

In the Irish Republic border town of Monaghan, the IRA said it had set up an Ulster parliament to rival the Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland Parliament, at Stormont.

The meeting established a 24-member council for the nine counties of Ulster—the six counties that were partitioned into British-controlled Northern Ireland in 1920 and the counties of Cavan, Monahan and Donegal, in the Irish Republic, the IRA said.

Yesterday, the British government announced an independent inquiry would be held into *allegations of brutality by the* army and police in Northern Ireland.

A Ministry of Defense statement said the inquiry would deal specifically with allegations of brutal treatment to persons jailed under the internment rule.

Britain and Italy Will Adjust Values of Their Currencies

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competitive position of the three as a whole was imperiled.

As European currencies float higher, U.S. exports will be more attractive as they will cost less in relation to the local currency (except under the two-tier system in Belgium and France).

The Benelux governments also asked for an early resumption of EEC talks in an effort to establish a community-wide policy. The finance ministers of the Six adjourned early Friday, saying they would meet again Sept. 13.

The three small nations said they were "deeply conscious of Europe's obligations and, being desirous of making the maximum contribution to the development of the community and the completion of the economic and monetary union, they have considered it to be most desirable to propose to the governments of the three other member states...to resume their consultations in the EEC council as soon as possible...in the first days of September."

[In Stockholm, the government announced tonight that foreign currency dealing would be resumed in Sweden tomorrow and that the parity value of the crown would not be altered, Reuters reported. A government communiqué said the central bank would not fix a buying floor for the dollar for the time being.

[Sweden's Premier Olof Palme said his government was ready to take part in efforts to reform the world monetary system.

The Bank of Greece announced tonight that foreign currency dealings would be resumed in Greece tomorrow and that the parity value of the drachma to the dollar would remain unchanged.

Schiller's Regrets

BONN, Aug. 22 (UPI).—Economics and Finance Minister Karl Schiller said today that the Common Market ministerial meeting in Brussels missed a good chance last week of agreeing on common measures to deal with the international monetary crisis.

He also said it was necessary for the nation's workers and unions to exercise restraint in wage-increase demands because of the increased competition West German exports can expect as a result of the 10 percent surcharge on imports imposed by President Nixon.

Mr. Schiller, in an interview in the newspaper Welt am Sonntag, said: "I am of the opinion that a great chance was missed in Brussels."

He added, however, "It will not come to a split inside the EEC. The community has experienced similar crises already and has come through them."

Bonn Plans Law Penalizing Noise And Air Pollution

BONN, Aug. 22 (UPI).—Air pollution and noise will be punishable by either heavy fines or up to ten years' imprisonment under the terms of a law the government Friday asked parliament to approve.

Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher told a news conference West Germany thus would become the first European country to carry out a 1968 demand by the Council of Europe that governments restrict air pollution and noise.

For the first time, all industrial sources of air pollution and noise will be registered, Mr. Genscher said.

The law will permit the government to set maximum noise levels for everything down to and including motor-assisted bicycles and lawn mowers, the minister said.

Seoul Red Cross Asks More Talks With North

SEOUL, Aug. 22 (AP).—South Korea's National Red Cross Society yesterday proposed to its North Korean counterpart the holding of two meetings before preliminary talks Sept. 28 for discussing procedural matters on full fledged meetings on the fate of ten million separated Korean families.

The South Korean proposal came a day after officials from the two Red Cross groups of the partitioned country had an amicable four-minute meeting at Panmunjom, in what was the first bilateral North-South Korea contact since the Korean war, 1950-1953.

Berlin Pact Draft Seen For Today

Details of Accord Leaked in Bonn

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short of completely free movement.

In Western Allied circles it is believed that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko journeyed secretly to East Berlin last week to squelch last-minute objections by the East German Communist leadership on the access question and other issues pertaining to East German sovereignty.

The draft agreement of the ambassadors foresees periodic visits by West Berliners to East Berlin and East Germany. But it is believed that in the interest of compromise and of nominal respect for East German sovereignty the details of this will be left to subsidiary negotiations between East Berlin and the West Berlin city government.

Judging by what has been disclosed by the sources in Bonn, the *ambassadorial agreement* contains many substantial improvements for West Berlin's citizens and for the economy and culture of the city.

West Berlin's vital goods transports, 40 percent of which move on the autobahns to and from West Germany, are to be sealed before shipment, precluding the long delays at East German customs controls that have often served the Communist authorities as a form of harassment.

It is understood the agreement will also open the way for participation of West Berliners in arts, entertainment and sports competitions and performances in East Europe, where they have been barred for a long time.

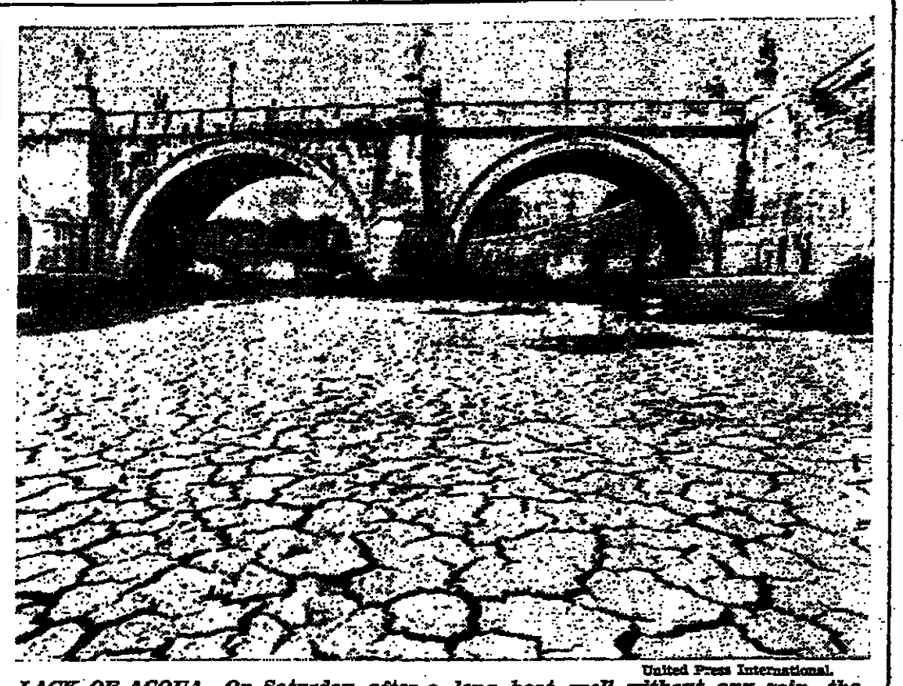
The sources said that while West Germany's political "presence" in West Berlin is to be somewhat diminished by the agreement, basic activities of the federal government will continue there.

Specifically, plenary sessions of Bonn's Bundestag (lower house of parliament) are to be barred from West Berlin, but smaller groups of Bonn parliamentarians will be allowed to convene.

The federal president and chancellor will also be permitted to come to West Berlin as long as they perform no "constitutional acts" there.

A number of federal offices, including the federal insurance authority, will remain in West Berlin.

Another important link between Bonn and West Berlin, the use of federal German passports by its citizens, is to be upheld. However, the Western Allies acceded to a Soviet demand that the federal passes used by West Berliners contain a stamp showing that they were issued under the authority of the Western sector commandants.



United Press International.

LACK OF ACQUA—On Saturday, after a long heat spell without any rain, the bed of Rome's Tiber River looked like a parched desert land or, better still, a giant mosaic. The dome of St. Peter's can be seen through bridge's arch at right.

Texas, Union Map Fight on Wage Freeze

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—and I am cognizant that George Meany [president of the AFL-CIO] represents over one million workers—can wreck a President's program that is geared to assist the American people out of a dilemma," the Vice-President stated.

Mr. Agnew branded as "a weak case" the labor claims that the Nixon package favored big business. He said that despite idle plant capacity in the United States, the proposed investment tax credits were needed so industry could buy the new equipment needed to make U.S. firms more efficient and competitive.

Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama said he had hoped that Mr. Nixon would exempt teachers and state employees from the freeze, but he would not defy the President.

Gov. Smith said he does not agree with labor leaders who are resisting the wage freeze. He pointed out that he had advocated a price-wage freeze to combat inflation a year ago, in his campaign for re-election. But now, he said, the Texas Legislature has enacted the wage increase and he has to uphold the constitution and law of the state.

McGovern Attack

In other developments:

● Sen. George S. McGovern, of South Dakota, the only announced candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, said the wage-price-rent freeze, while "a positive measure," can succeed only at the expense of workers unless a tax is imposed on all earnings of large corporations in excess of earnings made in the 1970s. The tax rate on such excess profits should be 82 percent, Sen. McGovern said at a press conference in Tampa, Fla. As precedent, he recalled the excess-profits tax levied during the Korean war in the early 1950s.

● Pollster Albert E. Sindlinger, reporting on a phone survey of 1,122 persons made Wednesday, said 78.1 percent termed the President's new economic policy a good idea, in contrast with a 15-year low in consumer confidence in the economy that Mr. Sindlinger had found before the freeze. The poll-taker said 90 percent feel that the President's new program will help halt inflation and create new jobs.

● Gov. Smith reported a public reaction opposite to the one found by Mr. Sindlinger. Comments are running 4 to 1 in favor of his move to raise the pay of 132,000 teachers and Texas employees, he said.

● Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said he will suggest to the President the establishment of a bipartisan committee—made up of representatives of the executive branch and the finance-related Capitol Hill committees—to plan for the period after the freeze is scheduled to end, in November.

● The Office of Emergency Preparedness released the text of the regulations drawn to implement the freeze. *Immediately*, Rep. Andrew Jacobs, D., Ind., asked the OEP to explain why stock prices have been allowed to increase in the face of a portion of the President's executive order forbidding any form of higher "transaction prices."

Earth Tremors in Italy

VARAZZE, Italy, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Two earth tremors early yesterday brought hundreds of people rushing into the streets of Varazze, but police reported no injuries and only minor damage. The tremors were also felt in nearby Savona, and others were felt in Genoa and the surrounding Ligurian region.

Democrats Attack Nixon Plan As Too Late, Hurting Workers

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (NYT).—President Nixon was accused yesterday by the Democratic National Committee of delaying for two-and-a-half years and then coming up with an economic program "that clearly favored corporate interests over those of the average American family."

In its first official comment on the President's week-old recommendations on inflation and unemployment, the Democratic high command called two elements of the program "long overdue and welcome," but criticized almost everything else at considerable length.

The acceptable proposals were the wage-price freeze, which many prominent Democrats had been urging for months, and the decision to revise the international monetary system by halting the conversion of foreign-held dollars into gold.

Heavy Discrimination

Even here, the Democrats were critical at the same time, charging that the wage-price freeze, by leaving profits, dividends and interest rates untouched, "discriminates heavily against salaried and hourly workers."

"Both decisions, in themselves, offer no solution to inflation or the disastrous U.S. balance of payments deficit," the national committee statement declared. "They merely provide the Nixon administration with an opportunity to develop solutions."

The Democrats' position paper included a long chronology of Mr. Nixon's comments on the economy since 1968, together with statistics on unemployment and inflation over the period and various Democratic proposals for change, many of which the President finally adopted in one form or another.

The Democratic analysis appeared in a special edition of the national committee's biweekly newsletter, "Fact." Party aides said it carried the endorsement of the national chairman, Lawrence F. O'Brien, who has been vacationing in Europe.

According to the Democrats, the President's "new economic game plan is distinctly Republican in character," denying wage increases to public employees and military personnel but doing "nothing about the windfall profits being accumulated on Wall Street."

The party statement suggested strongly that the Democratic majorities in the Senate and House would not approve Mr. Nixon's request for an investment tax credit without revision, on top of the accelerated depreciation schedule the administration has already granted industry.

Together, the statement estimated, these new policies would produce "an $8 billion tax bonanza in one year for big business."

"It is certain that congressional Democrats will fight the Nixon decision to make the poor and government employees pay for this gigantic tax break for big business," the national committee declared.

Serious Imbalance

Contending that there was a "serious imbalance" between the amount of business tax relief and an estimated $2 billion to $3 billion for individuals, the Democrats proposed:

● Increasing individual tax relief by an unspecified amount and postponing the increase in the social security tax rate scheduled to take effect next January.

● Substituting the investment tax credit for the liberalized depreciation schedules, rather than adding the new benefit on top.

The Democrats warned that the 10 percent surcharge on imported products, while effective in the area of balance of payments deficit, "might easily be retained for purely protectionist reasons."

Such action, the party predicted, could result in "increasing the cost of consumer items, serving as a shield for inefficient American business and possibly igniting a world trade war where other nations retaliate against U.S. imports."

The national committee policy statement also included comments from a number of Democratic leaders, including most of the potential 1972 candidates, who were generally critical of the President's program.

Only those from Sen. Mike Mansfield, the Senate majority leader, and Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, the House Ways and Means chairman, expressed general approval of the Nixon economic package, and both of them implied that he had waited too long.

Israeli Pound Is Devalued

(Continued from Page 1)

ments, however. Israel's current annual balance of trade deficit, even after tourist earnings are calculated, is $1.4 billion. This is made up by loans and transfers.

Israel's exports to the United States, currently running at $150 million a year, face the new barriers of the American 10 percent import duty surcharge. More seriously, the Israelis fear increased competition in other markets as world exporters come up against the effect of the new U.S. restriction.

High Production Costs

Even before the U.S. measures were adopted, Israeli exports were under pressure from the relatively high production costs here and the effect of Common Market restrictions. For example, the Common Market gives duty rebates to 77 developing nations, but Israel does not qualify for inclusion in this list.

Banks, which normally are open on Sundays in Israel, will remain closed today. The dollar will begin to be traded tomorrow.

The devaluation was not unexpected. Most economists have believed that the Israeli pound was over-valued.

From the moment that the American measures were announced, the dollar—contrary to what happened elsewhere—began to drift steadily upwards on the various free markets that coexist here along with the official exchange. For the last few days, the newspapers have been predicting devaluation and some even hit the rate announced today.

Polish Deputy Editor Is Found Murdered

WARSAW, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Jan Gerhard, Polish writer, commentator and deputy to the Polish Sejm (parliament), was found murdered in his apartment today, the official news agency PAP reported. It gave no details.

Mr. Gerhard, a 50-year-old former PAP correspondent in Paris and the author of several popular novels, was recently editor in chief of the Warsaw weekly Forum, which specializes in publishing translations of articles from the world press.

Mark Lane Arrested In Anti-War Protest

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 22 (UPI).—Author Mark Lane and eight other persons were arrested on charges of disturbing the peace Friday for staging a noisy anti-war protest at a motel where Gen. William Westmoreland was speaking.

Those arrested also included three Air Force men and four women. The protesters said they considered Gen. Westmoreland, former commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam and now Army chief of staff, to be a war criminal.

End of Protectionism, Too

Japanese Says Revaluation Is Only One of U.S. Demands

TOKYO, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—There were strong indications tonight that revaluation of its currency is only part of the price required from Japan for an end to the international monetary crisis.

Japanese bankers and businessmen have been urging the government to let the yen float or to revalue it upward in return for removal of the ten percent import surcharge imposed by the United States as part of its tough program to protect the dollar.

But Japan's ambassador in Washington, Nobuhiko Ushiba, who returned home tonight for urgent talks with the government, told reporters that the United States does not regard revaluation as the only precondition for withdrawing the surcharge.

Finance Ministry sources said the Americans are proposing, through bilateral talks, a package deal that would settle all outstanding economic problems between the two countries.

This, the sources said, would include not only a change in currency parities, but removal by the Tokyo government of barriers that Japan set up in the postwar period to protect its industries from foreign financial capital and imports.

Japan has removed many of these, but there is considerable American resentment that many of the sectors of the economy most attractive to Americans are still restricted.

$1.2 Billion Imbalance

The financial and import restrictions, plus a flood of low-priced Japanese goods into the United States, is blamed by American officials for a deficit *of $1.2 billion* in two-way trade last year.

Prior to President Nixon's measures last Sunday, there were firm indications that the figure would double in Japan's favor this year.

Japan, however, has dug in against revaluation and is pressing for international settlement of the monetary problems.

Finance Ministry officials tonight denied reports in Tokyo and Washington that Japan was demanding a dollar devaluation as part of such a settlement.

They said Japan's attitude was that international cooperation was necessary to solve the problems and no one country should be required to make the sacrifice—an apparent warning against American pressure for revaluation of the yen, now officially fixed at 360 to the dollar.

The officials also ruled out floating of the yen, allowing it to find its own natural level against the dollar, saying that this would be tantamount to a revaluation, and would be a process requiring a much longer time period, during which uncertainty would continue.

Finance Ministry sources tonight also denied that a senior Japanese official, in talks in Washington last week, proposed what would amount to a 5 percent devaluation of the dollar.

Rejection Reported

They were commenting on Japanese press reports today that Yusuke Kashiwagi, a senior government financial adviser, had proposed increasing the official price of gold from the present $35 an ounce to $36.75 while the yen would remain at the old rate.

The reports said that U.S. Treasury Under Secretary Paul Volcker rejected the proposal.

Finance Ministry sources in Tokyo said Mr. Kashiwagi had no powers to bargain with the U.S. government or make any proposals.

Yen Change 'Barred'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP).—Mr. Kashiwagi said Friday night, after meetings with high U.S. and International Monetary Fund officials, that Japan will not revalue its yen.

He also said he believes Japan will have to accept President Nixon's new economic moves, including the protective 10 percent surcharge on imports.

Mr. Kashiwagi was dispatched to Paris following Mr. Nixon's Aug. 15 economic announcement, then to Washington. He intends to leave today for Tokyo, where he will report to Japanese government authorities.

The Japanese special emissary met here with Mr. Volcker and with Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, managing director of the IMF.

Japanese 'Sacrifices'

HONOLULU, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Japan's Fuji Bank chairman *said here last night* that he thinks Japan can make "temporary sacrifices" similar to those asked of Americans by President Nixon in his drastic economy measures.

Yoshizane Iwasa, the chairman, was speaking to reporters after a daylong meeting here of American and Japanese businessmen and bankers.

He added that the Japanese delegation, which he led, understood better the reasons for Mr. Nixon's imposition of the 10 percent surcharge on imports.

He said Americans here have indicated that the surcharge could be only temporary and was for the long-term benefit of Japan as well as of the United States.

Discussion between the 50 Japanese and U.S. industrialists ranged from revaluation of the yen to the imports surcharge.

U.S. delegation chairman Najeeb Halaby, chairman of Pan American World Airways, said revaluation of the yen was not the critical issue, but one of a number of aspects that have to be worked out to bring about world trade balance.

Mr. Halaby said the key issue facing both nations was bringing about a balance of trade.

Tokyo Dollar Reserves Up

TOKYO, Aug. 22 (UPI).—Japan's holdings of gold and foreign currency—mainly American dollars—have swollen to $11.6 billion, the Finance Ministry estimated yesterday.

It said the international flight from American money has dumped $3.7 billion into the Japanese Treasury since Aug. 1, most of it since President Nixon unhooked the dollar from gold Aug. 15.

Japanese businessmen, who do most of their international buying and selling with dollars, hurried to trade them in for Japanese yen after Mr. Nixon's announcement. Fear that Mr. Nixon was about to force Japan to raise the price of the yen was the motive.

Resisting the American call for revaluation, the Bank of Japan bought an estimated 2.9 billion U.S. dollars with Japanese currency last week—one of the most turbulent in the country's financial history.

The action kept the dollar at its parity of 360 yen, but by the end of the week most Japanese banks were refusing to convert the dollar holdings of Americans and other foreign visitors to Japan.

China Assails U.S. Regime's Wage Freeze

HONG KONG, Aug. 22 (NYT).—In its first public comment on the new economic policies of the United States, Communist China described them today as "reactionary measures shifting the financial and economic crisis onto the workers."

A Peking dispatch received here from Hsinhua, the Chinese Communist press agency, said the measures were "taken by United States monopoly ruling circles, who are already beset with difficulties at home and abroad." The dispatch said the actions would "certainly sharpen contradictions between the proletariat and the workers' movement in the country."

The dispatch significantly contained no reference to President Nixon. The economic policies announced by the President were simply referred to as government measures.

The Peking government continues to be condemnatory of U.S. policies and actions, but since early this year has ceased attacking President Nixon personally. Prior to that, propaganda attacks on the President were almost weekly occurrences. The U.S. leader is soon to be a state visitor to China.

Hsinhua's comments today were made in the context of a report on strikes by West Coast longshoremen and other American labor groups.

The West Coast longshoremen were lauded for refusing to be cowed by threats of fines and other sanctions into abandoning their strike.

"Their strike has dealt heavy blows to the U.S. monopoly capitalists," Hsinhua said, "and marks the new awakening and mighty fighting strength of the American working class."

Hsinhua reported that 150,000 workers were involved in 363 stoppages in the United States and cited strikes in particular by construction and telephone workers.

The agency said new strikes were planned by American workers to combat the government wage-price freeze.

4 Swim for Freedom

MILAN, Aug. 22 (AP).—Four Hungarians, including a seven-year-old girl, swam two kilometers from Yugoslavia to Italy Friday night to ask for political asylum. They reached Milan by train and reported to police, it was disclosed today.

Court Returns Ky to Ballot

(Continued from Page 1)

have repeatedly charged that he is doing, the opponent, whoever he is, would merely be serving as a dupe to the president and to the Americans, who want the election to appear legitimate even if it really is not.

Gen. Minh met with Mr. Ky just after withdrawing Friday morning and the Minh advisers say the vice-president gave assurances that he would not run even in the then unlikely case that he would be put back on the ballot. Today, at the news conference where Mr. Ky said he still couldn't make up his mind, several of Gen. Minh's most ardent supporters listened nervously—along with staff members of the U.S. Embassy.

Mr. Thieu, who was apparently convinced Friday night by Mr. *Bunker that Mr. Ky, whom he* had maneuvered out of the contest, was better than no opponent at all, has had nothing to say about the frantic maneuvering of the last few days. But he has begun his campaign in effect.

A large banner over the four-lane highway between Saigon and Bien Hoa proclaimed his "Four Noes" platform opposing coalition, neutralization, territorial concession or political freedom for the Vietnamese Communists.

And today a new anti-Ky and anti-Minh daily newspaper, whose advent had been widely heralded by banners on the streets long before Gen. Minh pulled out of the campaign and confronted Mr. Thieu with the prospect of a *meaningless election*, hit the newsstands.

Its headline was "General Ky Likes Only Sexy Dances," and it had a picture of Mrs. Ky smiling at an American Navy admiral, William F. Bringe, who departed Southeast Asian waters long ago.

Taiwan Cuts More Ties

TAIPEI, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Nationalist China Friday broke off diplomatic relations with Sierra Leone because of the West African nation's recognition of Communist China earlier this week. Sierra Leone became the fifth African country to recognize Peking in recent months.

Crowds At Fin

LA CA (AP).—Pr rounded i Friday nig the weddi daughter o Robert H. The cro a street a Presbyteri cheering the Presi daughter fired. Mis at Occide John Shaw student at Los Angele Mr. Fin sent acros wedding to were qui screaming to the chu

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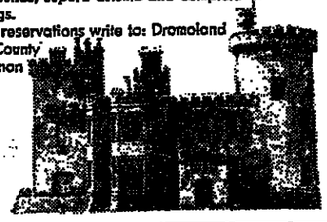
	C	F	
ALGARVE	22	72	Clear
AMSTERDAM	22	72	Very cloudy
ANKARA	23	73	Partly cloudy
ATHENS	31	88	Clear
BEIRUT	30	86	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	30	86	Partly cloudy
BERLIN	27	81	Very cloudy
BRUSSELS	19	66	Rain
BUDAPEST	29	84	Cloudy
CAIRO	33	91	Clear
CASABLANCA	25	77	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	20	68	Partly cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	28	82	Very cloudy
DUBLIN	15	60	Overcast
EDINBURGH	17	63	Very cloudy
FLORENCE	29	84	Very cloudy
FRANKFURT	24	75	Very cloudy
GENEVA	30	86	Rain
HELSINKI	15	60	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	27	81	Partly cloudy
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Partly cloudy
LISBON	29	84	Clear
LONDON	16	64	Overcast
MADRID	27	81	Partly cloudy
MILAN	25	77	Partly cloudy
MONTREAL	21	69	Partly cloudy
MOSCOW	18	64	Very cloudy
MUNICH	20	68	Very cloudy
NEW YORK	27	81	Cloudy
NICE	25	78	Partly cloudy
OSLO	19	66	Very cloudy
PARIS	19	66	Very cloudy
PRAGUE	27	81	Cloudy
ROME	27	81	Partly cloudy
SOFIA	28	82	Partly cloudy
STOCKHOLM	18	64	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	31	88	Partly cloudy
TUNIS	31	88	Partly cloudy
VENICE	29	84	Clear
VIENNA	29	84	Very cloudy
WARSAW	25	77	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	28	82	Showers
ZURICH	17	63	Showers

(U.S., Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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1969 Report Opposing SST Finally Made Public by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (UPI). —The administration has quietly made public a secret report commissioned by President Nixon that recommended withdrawal from the SST prototype program in 1969.

The 18-page report of the Ad Hoc Supersonic Transport Review Committee was not revealed during the congressional battles that finally led to the defeat of appropriations for funding of the SST last March.

The committee of scientists headed by Richard L. Garwin, a physicist of the IBM Watson Laboratory in New York City, concluded on March 30, 1969, that "we recommend the termination of the development contracts and the withdrawal of government support from the SST prototype program."

The findings of the committee ran counter to supporting arguments by the government's SST manager, William M. Magruder.

Conservation Groups

A copy of the report was made available to the press by the American Civil Liberties Union, Friends of the Earth and the Sierra Club. ACLU and the conservation organizations sued for release of the report under the Freedom of Information Act of 1966.

The U.S. District Court exempted the report from disclosure because of presidential privilege, but was reversed by the U.S. Court of Appeals. The Justice Department decided last week against trying to keep the report classified, according to papers filed with the district court.

The report cited among other problems with the SST that the Boeing Co. had defaulted in 1969. It urged the government to drop support of the program, which would have brought estimated savings of $47 million from costs inherent in the contract after April 15, 1969.

No Prestige Loss

The scientists also maintained that the United States would not lose prestige by discontinuing the SST.

The ad hoc committee also drew these conclusions:

- "On net, the balance-of-payments effects may be either positive or negative, but are likely to be small."
- "The sonic boom of the Boeing SST, of the (British-French) Concorde, and of the Soviet Tu-144 are all such that public reaction in the United States and in Europe will not allow their operation over land."

Trail of Money, Blood Leads to Holdup Suspect

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (UPI). —Police followed a trail of blood and money to a hospital last week and arrested a man suspected of taking $1,700 at gunpoint from a bank.

As the robber was leaving a First National City Bank branch, he tried to shoot a guard. The guard shot the man in the cheek.

The man fled, blood spurting from his face. In the street, his loot bag broke and $5, $10 and $20 bills trickled out.

Police followed the money and blood to a subway station, out an exit and to a hospital. At the hospital, they arrested Herman Wheeler, 28.

Of the stolen money, $1,200 was recovered. The rest was apparently picked up by passersby.



Associated Press.

BOMBED—A wounded man lies amid piles of overturned chairs directly in front of speaker's platform shattered by terrorist bombs in Manila Saturday night.

Mass Political Assassination Attempt

Grenade Attack Kills 8, Injures 96 in Manila

MANILA, Aug. 22 (UPI).—A mass political assassination attempt left the Philippines in a state of shock today with some of the nation's best known opposition leaders fighting for their lives.

Two fragmentation grenades hurled during a Liberal party rally in a Manila square last night ripped through the crowded speaker's platform and into those pressed close to the stage.

Hospital and police authorities said eight persons were killed including a 5-year-old boy. The shrapnel wounded at least 96 persons, virtually the entire leadership of the opposition party, including all its eight candidates for the Nov. 9 senatorial election.

Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo cabled Philippine foreign envoys all over the world today and said Communist elements were believed responsible for the incident.

Mr. Romulo's cable said initial investigation by the Philippine national police indicated that four members of the Communist guerrilla New People's Army (NPA) had slipped into Manila to organize the bombing. The NPA is the military arm of the outlawed Communist party of the Philippines.

Police picked up a suspect early today and were interrogating him. He was identified only as "Henry."

President Ferdinand E. Marcos, who heads the ruling Nacionalista party, called the attack "a national tragedy." He ordered all government agencies including the armed forces to track down the grenade throwers.

Two senators—Sergio Osmena jr., the Liberals' defeated candidate for president in 1969, and Jovito Salonga, one of the Liberals' best vote-getters—were given only a "fifty-fifty" chance of survival.

Others who sustained serious injuries were the Liberal party's candidate for mayor of Manila, Congressman Ramon Bagatsing and senatorial hopefuls Sen. Genaro Magsaysay, Sen. Eva Estrada Kalaw, Congressmen John Osmena, Salipada Pendatum and Ramon Mitra and former Congressmen Melanio Singson and Edgar U. Ilarde.

Party president Gerardo Roxas and his wife, Judy, also were hospitalized. From his bed, Mr. Roxas said he was holding President Marcos "personally responsible for the brutal and senseless carnage that took place in Plaza Miranda." He pledged to go through with the Nov. 9 elections.

The Liberal party's only major leader untouched by the grenades was Sen. Benigno Aquino, who made plans today to have other politicians campaign for the wounded candidates.

Moonquakes' Source Found To Be Deep

Most Occur Below Ocean of Storms

By Abigail Brett

HOUSTON, Aug. 22 (WP).— The source of most of the quakes on the moon is a small region in the Ocean of Storms, 400 miles below the lunar surface.

"This is of great excitement to us at the same time that it is a puzzle," said Dr. Gary Latham, of Columbia University. "Quakes originate at great depth on earth, but how does this happen on the moon, which is four times smaller and where the internal pressures are a lot less?"

Scientists have known for almost two years that 80 percent of the quakes on the moon come from the same region, but this is the first time they have known the size and depth of the quake source.

The reason they now know the size and depth is that they now have three (Apollo-12, 14 and 15) seismometers on the moon, which lets them triangulate seismic signals and lets them pinpoint the source of the signals.

The region producing most of the moonquakes is a spot six miles across and 400 miles deep that lies between the Apollo-12 landing site, in the Ocean of Storms, and the Apollo-14 landing site, in the hills of Fra Mauro.

Middle of Perigee

A quake that lasted one hour in this region was recorded by all three seismometers Aug. 6, which was in the middle of perigee, or the time when the moon is closest to earth. Most moonquakes occur during perigee, which leads scientists to think that the tidal pull of the earth triggers the quakes.

"We know that the quake source is small and at great depth, but we are at a loss to explain what the mechanism is that produces these moonquakes," Dr. Latham said.

No theory excludes the possibility that pockets of hot lava are still buried beneath the moon. If a hot mass of lava moved against solid rock, it would cause the crust to crack.

"Earth tides may be pumping magma (molten rock) on the moon the way tides pump water in the ocean," Dr. Latham said. "Magma is forced into pre-existing fractures and we have a moonquake."

B-52s Again Pound in DMZ: U.S. Halts Observer-Copters

SAIGON, Aug. 22 (UPI).—U.S. B-52 bombers lashed North Vietnamese rocket and gun sites inside the Demilitarized Zone today and yesterday. Military spokesmen said a week of heavy fighting just below the border had cost the Communists at least 79 dead.

South Vietnamese spokesmen declined to disclose the number of government casualties in action along the DMZ defense line during the week but conservative estimates were that at least 100 men were killed and as many wounded.

The U.S. Command yesterday ordered the grounding of all American observation helicopters along the DMZ because of intense North Vietnamese anti-aircraft fire, military sources said. Four U.S. helicopters were shot down Friday.

U.S. military spokesmen said the B-52 target inside the southern sector of the DMZ today was "rocket ridge," a ridgeline dotted with rocket, mortar and automatic weapons positions used to fire on a string of government outposts below the DMZ.

Military spokesmen in Phnom Penh reported today that Cambodian forces killed an estimated 100 Communist troops in fighting yesterday in the Andaung rubber plantation about 25 miles north of the capital. The spokesmen reported Cambodian losses of two dead and 15 wounded.

A 15,000-man Cambodian infantry task force backed by newly committed U.S. armored vehicles and supported by air strikes captured the village of Andaung, about six miles east of Highway 6, spokesmen said.

FBI Catches 25 In Anti-War Raids At 2 Draft Offices

CAMDEN, N.J., Aug. 22 (UPI). —FBI agents raided Selective Service offices here and in Buffalo, N.Y., during the night, seizing 25 anti-war activists—including two Roman Catholic priests and a Protestant minister —bent on destroying draft records. Many, including the priests, were caught "in the act," the FBI said today.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover issued a statement in Washington announcing the Camden raid, which netted 20 persons—eight in the Selective Service office, four in a churchyard across the street and eight in a home a block away.

Mr. Hoover said the eight suspects arrested in the draft office already had lowered several mail bags full or draft records from the fifth floor office in the Post Office Building.

The predawn raid in Camden came only six hours after FBI agents and police in Buffalo, equipped with floodlights and a police dog, seized five other suspects alleged to have been ransacking federal offices housing local draft boards and an Army intelligence unit. The three men and two women were shoeless, had their faces blackened with charcoal and wore dark shirts and shorts.

FBI spokesmen refused to say how they knew the draft board invasions were under way. Asked if the raids in Camden and Buffalo were related, a spokesman said, "No comment."

Pentagon Topped Publicity Budget By $14 Million

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (WP). —A General Accounting Office study released yesterday by Rep. Jonathan Bingham, D., N.Y., revealed that the Department of Defense last year spent about $14 million more on publicity and information programs than its original budget of $40 million called for.

The Pentagon's 1970 budget for public relations and information activities was set at $40 million, but the GAO said an additional $13.9 million was spent on publicity by the Office of Information for the Armed Services, the Air Force's Aerospace Audio-Visual Service, and military recruiting services.

Rep. Bingham, in requesting the study last July 2, said: "Last year, Congress expressly prohibited DOD propaganda unless specifically authorized by Congress.

N.C. 'Miracle From God'?

Boy Without Eye Said to See With Socket, in X-Ray Vision

BLACK MOUNTAIN, N.C., Aug. 22 (UPI).—A photographer sent by the National Enquirer to check out reports of a 9-year-old boy being able to "see" with an empty eye socket said today that the boy has X-ray vision.

"It just sent chills up my spine," said Ewart Ball, a veteran freelance photographer.

The story of young David Pelletier jr. was disclosed last week by his father, a former religious broadcaster. The elder Pelletier said the boy lost one eye in an accident three years ago, but was able to "see" with the socket.

"It is my feeling he may be seeing with his spiritual eye, his resurrected eye," said the father, who called it a "miracle from God."

An Asheville, N.C., doctor, among other witnesses, previously confirmed that the boy has the ability to see when his eyesocket is empty. It usually is filled with a plastic eye.

Mr. Ball said he was assigned to conduct a private "test" of the boy to see if it was all a hoax.

Patch Was Used

Accompanied by Lewis Green, editor of the local weekly newspaper, Mr. Ball tested the boy privately in a room of the Pelletier home. The photographer said a patch was placed over the good eye.

Mr. Ball said the boy was able to identify a flashbulb in his camera, the flashgun, his comb, a fountain pen, money and words scribbled by Mr. Lewis on a note pad.

"And there was no mistake anywhere," he said. "Of course, the boy has to have it (the object) at approximately the right distance, which is between 3 and 20 inches, and it has to be well lighted."

Mr. Ball said that in conducting the tests "we found out the boy was seeing through the plastic eye he wore over his empty eye socket.

"So we experimented and found when we put the patch over the bad eye, he could see through the patch.

"So we said if he could see through these things, why couldn't he see through other things?"

Mr. Ball said they held up a note pad and "held things such as my comb and a fountain pen behind it and of course he read the lettering and identified the objects behind the pad.

"So he not only can see with this empty eye socket, but he can see through objects," Mr. Ball deduced.

In another experiment, when Mr. Ball was asking the boy to identify his flashgun, the boy said he also saw a battery.

"He said he saw a battery and I said what kind and he spelled.

'It Was Weird'

"I didn't even know what kind of batteries were in my flashgun so I opened it up and sure enough, it was an Eveready battery. It was weird."

Mr. Ball said: "There's no doubt in my mind the boy is seeing —seeing better than the average person—with no eye at all. It's pretty amazing."

The photographer said he understood the boy was beginning to see things in other parts of the house, "things like the shipping label on the back of the refrigerator.

"The boy's ability is getting stronger," he said. "He's only been doing this the past several weeks."

Mr. Ball said the boy has "to wiggle his head around to get a line on what he's trying to see, but when he did identify something, it just sent chills up my spine."

Crowds Cheer Nixon At Finch Wedding

LA CANADA, Calif., Aug. 22 (AP).—President Nixon was surrounded in a crush of spectators Friday night when he arrived for the wedding of Maureen Finch, daughter of presidential counselor Robert H. Finch.

The crowd of hundreds jammed a street across from La Canada Presbyterian Church, whistling, cheering and applauding when the President, his wife and his daughter Julie Eisenhower arrived. Miss Finch, 20, a student at Occidental College, married John Shaw, 24, second-year law student at Loyola University in Los Angeles.

Mr. Finch and the President went across the street before the wedding to greet the crowd. They were quickly surrounded by screaming throngs and retreated to the church.

Strikers Picket At N.Y. Museum

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Striking workers at the Museum of Modern Art here waved prints of the museum's collection of paintings as they demonstrated yesterday outside the building over the lay-off of 53 staff members.

The pickets—assistant curators, clerks, and waitresses—implored the public not to enter the museum. They were also protesting a cut in the number of temporary exhibitions at the museum brought about by the high cost of transport and insurance. The museum employs about 440 people.

Museum officials said the measures were "painful steps," the result of a $1,355,080 deficit this year.

Board Denies Hoffa's Third Bid for Parole

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (UPI). —Former Teamster president James Hoffa, 58, who has served four years and five months in the federal penitentiary, was denied parole Friday for the third time.

Chairman George J. Reed of the U.S. Board of Parole said Hoffa's case will be considered again in June, 1972, the date originally set last March when the board denied his second bid for parole.

The Soledad Brothers' Story Begins, Ends in Prison Deaths

By Steven R. Weisman

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (NYT).— In January, 1970, a fight broke out in a prison yard at the Soledad Correctional Training Facility, a state prison in California's lush Salinas Valley. Trying to quell the disturbance, a white guard shot and killed three inmates, all black.

The incident began a chain of events that eventually led to two trials that have become causes célèbres for black militants, white radicals and some liberals, who have protested the prosecution of the well-known activists, George L. Jackson, the other "Soledad Brothers" and Angela Davis.

Two days after the original Soledad incident, a Monterey County grand jury ruled that the deaths of the three inmates were "justifiable homicide." Hours after news of the decision reached the prison, a white guard was murdered. George Jackson was one of three black prisoners—the "Soledad Brothers"—charged with the crime.

Throughout the series of widely publicized incidents that led finally to his death yesterday in an attempt to escape from San Quentin prison, Jackson had served some 11 years in prison. In a recent interview, he said: "I can't live up to the expectations of prison life. I never will. The whole truth is that I would hope to escape."

Since 1960, Jackson had been serving an indeterminate prison sentence of one year to life for armed robbery. He contended that the denial of parole stemmed from his politics. Had he been convicted of murdering the prison guard, he would have faced a mandatory death penalty.

The brothers—Jackson, 29 years old; John W. Clutchette, 28, and Fleeta Drumgo, 26—drew greater publicity with the publication last year of Jackson's prison letters under the title, "Soledad Brother."

Reviewers found the statements of Jackson, who had originally been imprisoned for armed robbery, to constitute an articulate and powerful revolutionary manifesto.

Jackson was also linked to Angela Davis, the avowed California Communist who has been charged with playing a role in the violent attempt to free Jackson and his two co-defendants in a bizarre courtroom episode in Marin County, in August, 1970.

In that incident, Jackson's 16-year-old brother, Jonathan, invaded a courtroom and took several hostages, including a judge, demanding the release of the Soledad prisoners. A shootout ensued, resulting in the death of four persons, including a judge and young Jackson.

Miss Davis, a former philosophy instructor at the University of California at Los Angeles, was later accused in a grand jury indictment of buying guns used by the kidnappers. Recently, she was granted the right to confer three times with the Soledad Brothers, which her lawyers had argued would be "essential to her defense."

Both Miss Davis and the Soledad brothers are maintaining that the trials are illegitimate and acts of political repression by the government.

Miss Davis is being tried along with Ruchell Magee, 32, who was in the Marin County courtroom at the time of the shootout last year. Magee was named by a San Quentin official yesterday as having been involved in the attempted escape.

Jackson's book of letters was praised by many reviewers as a corrosive statement of black rage. "This is one nigger who is positively displeased," he said of himself in one passage. "I'll never forgive, I'll never forget, and if I'm guilty of anything at all it's of not leaning on them hard enough. War without terms."

Prison Battle In California

(Continued from Page 1)

shot and the guard force was again in control of the prison.

He said that the two white prisoners killed were John Lynn, 29, who was serving a term for robbery and was assigned as a kitchen worker, and Ronald L. Kane, 28, who was serving a sentence for escape with force.

When Jackson was shot, he had a .38-caliber revolver, Mr. Parks said.

Mr. Parks said the two white inmates and the guards had been killed by participants in the attempted escape. He did not know, he said, who killed whom.

He said that it was assumed that "somebody was out of his cell in the adjustment center." He said that it was also assumed that this prisoner had captured the guard on duty there and then released the others.

He was asked about a volley of shots that reporters heard fired at about 4 p.m. and he said this occurred when the prisoners who had been released from their cells in the adjustment center were herded out.

"If one of these men made a false move, he would have been dead and I wouldn't apologize," Mr. Parks said. "When you walk in and see your fellow officers in a pool of blood, it doesn't help your frame of mind."

54 Nations Sign Charter on TV Satellite System

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (NYT). —Representatives of 54 nations signed a permanent charter for the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization in ceremonies at the State Department Friday.

Of the 54 signers, 51 were members of the 80-member interim Intelsat consortium. Three more of the original members are required for the two-thirds majority that will inaugurate the new agreement, which provides for the gradual relaxation of the United States' monopoly control of the world's satellite communications. France, West Germany, Belgium and Mexico have declined so far to sign the agreement.

Arthur C. Clarke, the British scientist and writer and author of "2001: A Space Odyssey," who first outlined the prospect of satellite communications in a science fiction article in 1945, proclaimed the new agreement as "the first draft of the articles of federation of the United States of Earth."

"The engineering problems of bringing education, literacy, improved hygiene and agricultural techniques to every human being on this planet have now been solved," Mr. Clarke continued. "But of course, the technical problem is the easy one. Do we have the imagination and the statesmanship to use this new tool for the benefit of all mankind?" he asked. "Or will it be used merely to peddle detergents and propaganda?"

U.S. Copter Crash Kills Pilot, 2 Hurt

BAD BRUECKENAU, West Germany, Aug. 23 (AP).—A U.S. Army helicopter pilot was killed and two others seriously injured when their aircraft hit high-tension wires and crashed yesterday near this north Bavarian town.

The accident came four days after a U.S. Army Chinook helicopter exploded and crashed in Bavaria, killing all 37 men aboard.

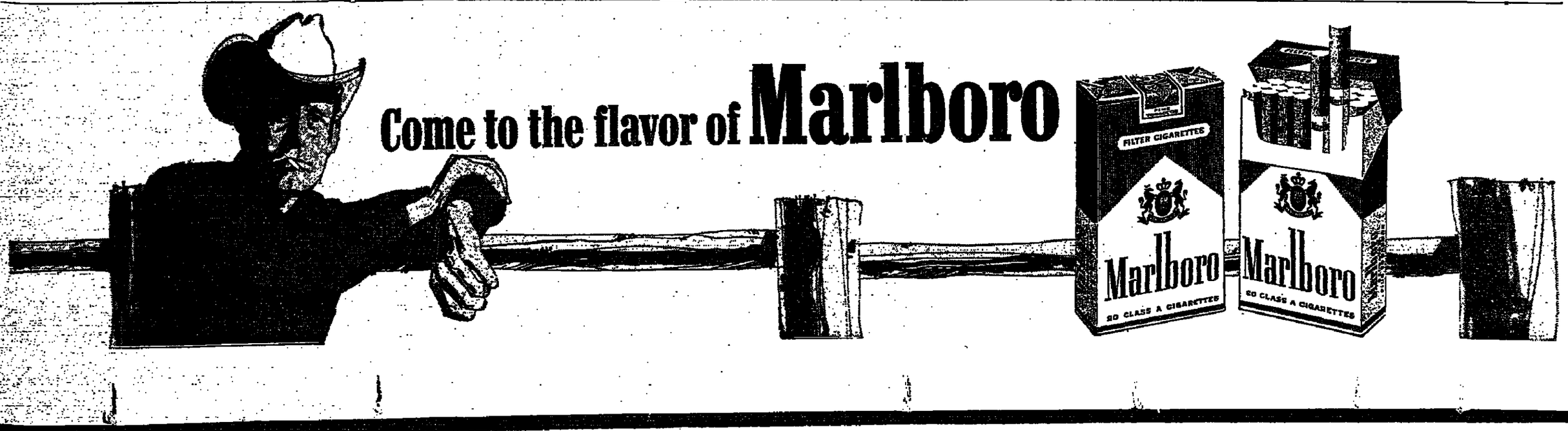
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Second Wind

There were some comments, at the time Mr. Nixon announced his new economic policy, that he had wisely chosen to drop his blockbuster while Congress was on holiday. The effect of his timing, however, was to give the Democrats a chance to catch their second wind, to sample the atmosphere after the initial euphoria had shredded somewhat, and to rebuild their case against the Nixon administration.

Since the President did, in substance, what the Democrats had been urging for many months, and with the legislative weapons they supplied, the Democrats were somewhat in the position of Mr. Wilson, in Britain, when the Conservatives opened the way into the Common Market. And the reaction of the Democratic high command was not unlike that of the Labor party executive: It was not what Mr. Nixon did to which they object now, but the way in which he did it.

One can discount the polemics launched against Mr. Nixon's dramaturgy by the Democratic National Committee—that is largely a matter of sour grapes, plus an attempt to capitalize on the kind of criticism of the Nixon techniques that was highlighted in "The Selling of a President." And the committee was well within its debating rights in scoring Mr. Nixon's delay in assuming that control of the economy the Democrats had asked for. The committee is on dangerous ground, however, when it scores the Nixon plan as evidence of the administration's "contempt for the welfare of the average working American," when it adopts George Meany's denunciation of the move, and when it asserts that "it is the consumer who needs to be stimulated."

One can still hope that the national committee's blast was designed primarily for the campaign of 1972, and not for the looming battle of 1971. What Congress must do is come to grips with the realities of the economic situation, try to work out glaring inequities resulting from the wage freeze, and establish long-term controls that have some promise of being effective. But this cannot be done by punching so many holes in wage ceilings as to make price ceilings completely porous. It certainly cannot be done by encouraging the defiant attitude of Mr. Meany and so many other labor leaders.

The danger is that the Democrats in Congress will do what they have done to other aspects of Mr. Nixon's domestic program (including welfare reform): Kill inflationary controls by criticizing details without substituting a program that is politically or economically feasible. The temptation will be all the greater because of labor's public stand. The consumer can very easily be stimulated by increased wages—that is what inflation is all about. But, as the Democratic National Committee correctly points out, inflation is a cause of the dollar crisis, and higher wages will price America increasingly out of world markets, or drive it behind a tariff wall. Tax inequities in the Nixon program can be ironed out—and should be. But one is entitled to suspect that what Mr. Meany and, by extension, the Democratic leadership, really wants is painless controls over wages—which can only be, in fact, no controls at all.

The Vietnamese Election

Big Minh's withdrawal from the South Vietnamese presidential race has drained the significance from an election that in recent months had come to seem a major potential conduit to take the United States out of the war. This is so regardless of whether the United States may have succeeded in pulling off the humiliating feat of persuading Vice-President Ky, whom Mr. Thieu had previously maneuvered out of the race, to clamber back in through a technical window pried open for him by Ambassador Bunker. At the moment, Marshal Ky says he has not decided what he will do. But whichever way it goes, the fact remains: It would be impossible to take a run by him seriously, so clear and heavy would be the American fingerprints on his candidacy. It is a nice question whether the election might be more or less a farce with him in it.

In fact, the sequence adds up to a genuine tragedy. For a contest with at least the appearance of being fairly fought would have had two welcome results. It would have provided the South Vietnamese with a leader with a claim to a popular mandate. And it would have allowed Mr. Nixon to assert that the United States had finally accomplished its mission to let the people of South Vietnam choose their own future. On precisely that assertion, of course, Mr. Nixon could have ended direct American participation in the war, perhaps by direct negotiation in Paris, perhaps by some other procedure peculiar to Vietnam. But instead of relief he has a scandal. And while the political impact of it doubtless will be dulled for a time by the excitement of other events and the absence of Congress, the full impact of it is bound to gather in pretty short order, as the full impact of all our successive misfortunes in Vietnam has always gathered.

The squat, ugly fact is that the United States has been whipsawed once again by the contradictions inherent in its Vietnam policy for a decade. "Stability" demanded support for President Thieu, who after all is not only running for re-election but fighting a war, and meanwhile disposing of all the powers his office and our support have put in his hands. "Self-determination" demanded that the United States make possible a fair political challenge to him. Big Minh apparently wanted the United States to act on certain egregious examples of rigging by President Thieu, but Mr. Nixon chose instead to hunker down behind his slogan of "complete neutrality" and to let the Minh request pass him by. "Complete neutrality" toward a political situation so heavily dominated by President Thieu could only mean a silent American vote for him. Gen. Minh decided not to lend himself to a charade and withdrew.

When one then goes on to apply the Nixon standard of "complete neutrality" to American efforts to chivvy Marshal Ky into putting up a show candidacy against President Thieu, well that standard disintegrates, leaving only an undisguised spectacle of American manipulation in behalf of a Saigon strongman. "Self determination," indeed.

Whether the other political forces in South Vietnam will accept the continuing shadow play is impossible to say at this remove. Our own firm belief is, however, that the United States cannot forever hinge its own decisions to vagaries of politics in Saigon, least of all to the vagaries of one politician. A passably fair election offered Washington one set of possibilities of ending its role in the war. But now, obviously, the United States must consider another set, premised on President Thieu's continuance at the helm of a personal military regime in Saigon. Exploiting, to be sure, American dependence on him, President Thieu has chosen a strongman's role. And now the United States has deprived itself of any choice but to let him play it—alone: President Thieu has in a very real sense "Vietnamized" the Vietnam elections, thereby relieving the United States of responsibility for the outcome. The case for expeditious American withdrawal has never been more conclusive.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Cutback in Europe

As a direct consequence of the American monetary crisis, a significant reduction of U.S. forces in Europe is now virtually ineluctable within less than a year. President Nixon himself admits this now. He even informed the leaders of the Senate and the House of this yesterday. Sen. Mansfield could not resist the pleasure of betraying the secret, which is quite understandable since the new intentions of the President constitute for him the triumph of a policy which he has steadfastly advocated for nearly nine years.

Mr. Nixon undoubtedly did not believe three months ago that he would be led so rapidly to take such drastic measures in defense of the dollar as those he announced Sunday night. Indeed, as he told the congressional leaders, the President does not yet appear to have made up his mind to act very hastily as far as the reduction of American forces in Europe is concerned.

Does he hope to use the period which he accords himself in this field to negotiate a "mutual and balanced reduction" with the Soviets? This would be an additional reason for him to visit Moscow, after his visit to Peking, as he himself suggested in his news conference a fortnight ago. But have the Soviets still any interest whatsoever in negotiating in a field where they are now virtually certain to obtain what they wish without having to give anything in exchange?

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

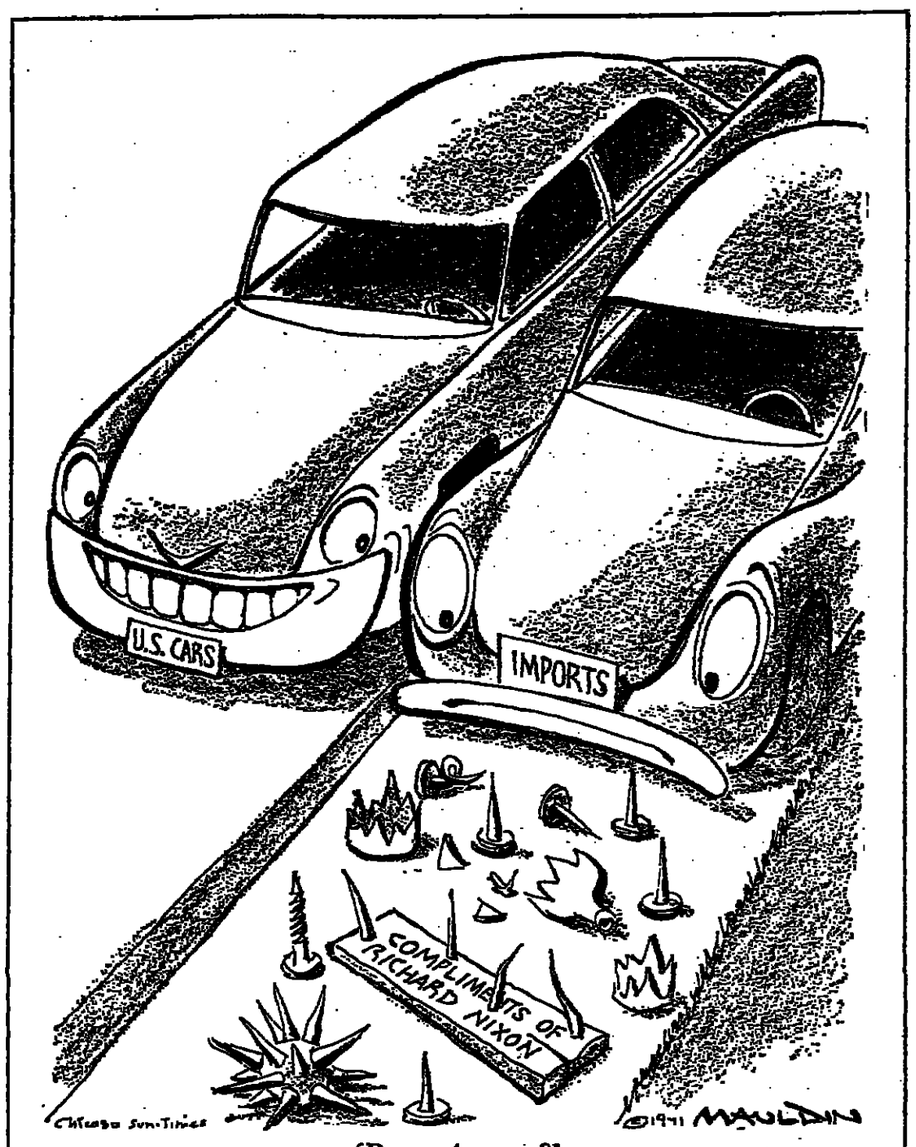
August 23, 1896

BERLIN.—The Courts of Saxony and Bavaria have intervened in the Constitutional conflict. Kaiser Wilhelm appears more determined than ever to remain absolute master of his army. In proposing a toast yesterday at the mess of the 3rd Guard Regiment, His Majesty said, in concluding: "I trust that if I call upon you to do battle you will know how to die for me with the same loyal devotion that your seniors had for my grandfather." The meaning is clear, is it not?

Fifty Years Ago

August 23, 1921

LAHORE.—With wheat costing twice as much as it did a year ago, and food prices going up daily, grave anxiety is felt in Government circles throughout India. The population is becoming restless and Government action is being urged. The poor and middle classes are especially hard hit. The situation at Amritsar is reported to be particularly bad. The Government says it is doing everything in its power to control the situation and see that people eat.



'Drag, Anyone?'

Shadow in the White House

By C. L. Sulzberger

ATHENS—One link between President Nixon and his principal foreign policy adviser, Henry Kissinger, is their joint respect for the late General de Gaulle. Each entertained particularly high regard for the great Frenchman when this was by no means a popular U.S. prejudice and before they had ever met each other.

Kissinger began his public service career as an adviser on nuclear policy during the Kennedy administration. In 1963, he resigned in disagreement over De Gaulle's project for a French nuclear force. He said it was impossible to argue in favor of theories he opposed, and he thought the general was right. Later Kissinger became an adviser to Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York and joined Nixon at the President's request right after he was elected.

Nixon's own admiration for De Gaulle started while he was Vice-President, continued when he was out of office, and persisted as chief executive. He visited the general in 1969 shortly before the latter resigned and retired.

De Gaulle then told Nixon it was easier for the United States to leave Vietnam than it had been for France to leave Algeria, with its large French population. Nixon thought the general right and observed that, had he been in his place, he would probably have done the same thing. De Gaulle saw the way history was going and knew withdrawal was inevitable; therefore he carried it out with vision and courage.

A few days before Nixon's arrival in Paris I called on De Gaulle and asked him if, now that there was a new administration in Washington and he was personally acquainted with its leader, he thought this might improve Franco-American relationships.

De Gaulle's Reply

His answer was:

"I think this process had already begun before President Johnson left office . . . the tendency toward rapprochement had begun while Johnson still was President and for natural reasons. But now it is even easier to further this tendency because of developments. It is not a question of Presidents, of Johnson or Nixon, but of the problems posed.

"For us the principal question between our countries was NATO. But now that is all over. Now it is no longer a subject for discussion as far as we are concerned . . . Then there was Vietnam. But President Johnson started negotiations while he was still in office. The negotiations are bound to go on for a very long time. That is inevitable. But it has started and, in the end, it will lead to peace.

"There is no reason for major differences between us now. Our problems are on the road to regulation. Of course, there is the question of the Middle East. We have not been in accord with you on this since 1967 [the six-day war] . . . We agree that Israel should exist and should be a state—but not in an exaggerated way. The situation in the Middle East is not good today and it is not soluble along the lines Israel wishes. On this subject perhaps Nixon can draw closer to our policy . . .

"And then there is the monetary affair . . . we must have an impartial international monetary system. But this is an eventual matter and it is not acute at this moment . . . The question of the ultimate reform is not a burning subject today even if it has great significance . . .

Russian Problem

"And there is another aspect to the whole problem—namely relationships with Russia. Little by little you are becoming more like us in your view. Like us, you don't want to have them submerge Europe but you are beginning to see that it is useful to develop practical contacts such as those we started. You will follow the same path that we have been following because that is the practical approach."

This calm, long-range, conceptual approach commends itself to both Nixon and Kissinger, who see policy as a whole and who try also to foresee world and national requirements a few years hence. Thus, Nixon has instituted a "Vietnamization" program that combines the aims of U.S. withdrawal and prevention of a South Vietnamese collapse.

He has reinforced his position by initiating approaches to China as De Gaulle did in 1964. There are hints that the general's forecasts concerning American policy in the Middle East are not wholly wrong and, although this was not well known, one of Nixon's keenest intentions for long has been to further world monetary reform.

One must not overdraw the picture but there is no doubt that the methodology of De Gaulle and his approach to the formulation of policy was admiringly noted years ago by the two chief architects of American diplomacy today.

A View From Shanghai

By James Reston

SHANGHAI.—In the present delicate state of Chinese-American relations, one of the problems is that the few Americans who are permitted to visit here are not qualified to judge or even understand many of the things they are shown. China's use of needles instead of drugs as anaesthetics in major surgery is only one illustration of the problem, but pending the day when experts are allowed to come back to China, the amateurs will have to report as best they can.

My wife and I spent four hours last week at the Hun Shan hospital in the middle of Shanghai. This was formerly the Chinese Red Cross hospital and it is now the center of experimentation with acupuncture in Chinese brain surgery.

We are properly sterilized and not only allowed into the operating theater, but urged to talk to two patients while they were undergoing operations for the removal of tumors of the brain.

They were anaesthetized merely by the insertion of three-inch-long, very thin, stainless steel needles into the body—usually with one needle inserted into the web of flesh—or as the Chinese surgeon called it "the joined valley" between the thumb and forefinger—and they were not only perfectly conscious while their skulls were laid open before us but remarkably alert within half an hour after the operations were over.

The Patient

The first patient was a 41-year-old worker from the Da Chin oil field named Wang. He kept up a conversation with Dr. Chiang Ta-chieh, his surgeon, while the doctor made the incision for the removal of a small tumor in the occipital parietal lobe of the brain.

The second patient was a 54-year-old man named Chuan Leao who had been suffering from epilepsy as a result of a rather large tumor in the frontal lobe of the brain. He seemed sensibly puzzled by being introduced to a couple of American strangers during his ordeal, but was courteous and patient and we listened to his comments while the tumor was removed, and even watched him eat orange slices and ask for more while the operation was going on. We were also shown a sub-total thyroidectomy on a 47-year-old woman, the excision of a cystic tumor of the submaxillary gland on a 13-year-old girl who got up from the operating table and walked to her room, and a major operation for the removal of the tubercular right lung and one rib from a 24-year-old man named Chen Chien.

In some ways, the operation on Chen Chien seemed even more astonishing than the brain surgery. His only anaesthetic was a single needle inserted in his right shoulder at an acupuncture identified by the surgeon as pi ju. He lay on his stomach with a vast gaping hole in his back, through which you could see the gasping of the remaining lung, but was wholly conscious through the ordeal, talked quietly and coherently in answer to questions, and, like the epileptic patient, ate fruit while receiving blood transfusions.

Hard to Sort

It is very hard for any non-professional to sort all this out. Even the Chinese doctors are divided about how acupuncture works, and are actually arguing out different theories in the Chinese official journals.

The old traditional Chinese medical theory is that there is a "channel" in the body and the critical acupuncture points in the human body are fixed by this channel. The modern Chinese doctors who approached this whole subject with considerable skepticism, reject the traditional "channel" theory and are more inclined to believe in the theory that there are certain nerve centers which govern feeling and can be affected by needle penetration.

The interesting thing here, however, is that, while they cannot agree on the theory of how needle anaesthesia works, they are increasingly convinced that it does work, and they are operating on the pragmatic evidence and not waiting for theoretical justifications. One troubling diversion in all this for a visitor is that the impressive objective evidence of the medical uses of acupuncture is always mixed up here with subjective psychiatric and even ideological explanations.

Red Books

For example, all the patients we saw on the operating table were clutching their little red books of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's philosophic and moral teachings. And the doctors and surgeons, after participating in the operations, were explaining that the success of this system depended importantly on trust between doctor and patient and in a common faith in "Mao Tse-tung thought."

Dr. Chu Hsi-chi, the "responsible person" at the Hun Shan hospital, explained that he always had careful philosophic and ideological discussions with patients before their operations. Faith and trust were important to the success of the whole system, he said.

Aside from this, however, there is enough objective evidence of practical medical information in the use of acupuncture to justify exploration by somebody more scientific than newspaper reporters.

The Chinese government is a long way from agreeing with the United States government on international political questions, but it is fairly close to agreeing that there should be a much wider exchange of non-governmental personnel and non-security information.

The doctors and public health officials here are clearly persuaded that needle anaesthesia is effective, particularly on the upper part of the human body, that it is cheaper, safer, and less subject to post-operation complications, including the use of pain killers.

Also, Chinese officials, like Chinese doctors, make a great deal of wanting to help the whole human family.

So maybe the time has come to get some serious medical exchange going between Washington and Peking. Something is really going on here and it is clearly too important to be left to newspaper reporters.

Made a Mockery

A 'Reasonable Chance'

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON—It will be disappointing to many Americans that Duong Van (Big) Minh has withdrawn from the South Vietnamese presidential campaign. On the face of it, his stand for "peace and reconciliation" seemed to offer more hope than President Thieu's hard-line position against any concessions to end the war.

But the political situation in which Big Minh found himself was clearly intolerable. And once he had withdrawn, so—in all probability—was that of Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky, whom Thieu then tried clumsily to reinstate in the race.

Suppose, for purposes of comparison, that President Nixon had jailed Hubert Humphrey, the runner-up of 1968. Suppose Nixon had then been able to impose an election law for 1972 which would make, say, Edward Kennedy ineligible to run. Would anyone blame Edmund Muskie for withdrawing from the race, on grounds that the incumbent was so determined to win at any cost there was no use for anyone else to run?

In fact, the runner-up to Thieu in 1967, Truong Dinh Dzu, was immediately imprisoned and still is. He was a peace candidate but Thieu is impartial in his determination to be "re-elected." This year, he rigged the election law so that the hawkish Ky has been unable to get the necessary signatures to validate his candidacy.

That left only Minh as anything like a serious candidate—which he certainly would have been in anything remotely like a fair election. Noting in a newsletter that he had been chairman of the group that overthrew Ngo Dinh Diem in 1963, the Vietnamese Buddhist Peace Delegation to Paris commented tersely: "Because of this he has the sympathy of the people."

In fact, if Marshal Ky had been left alone to run, he would no doubt have divided the loyalties of the military men on whom Thieu's power ultimately depends. In those conditions, which could only have come about in a relatively open and fair election, Minh might well have been able to win.

But Minh correctly perceived that to allow himself to be the certain losing candidate in an election rigged for the inevitable re-election of Thieu would be to connive at lending to the president's "victory" an appearance of legitimacy it would not deserve.

On the other hand, the combination of the withdrawal of a popular national hero from a race he fears is rigged, together with the spectacle of Thieu alone on a ballot he had effectively sheeted to opposition, will not only dramatize the situation; it might also mobilize and unify the diverse elements of opposition to the Saigon regime in South Vietnam. And it will surely diminish the ability of the pro-Thieu American government to proclaim his as a legitimate, democratically chosen regime.

These considerations—and no doubt plenty of American pressure—probably caused Thieu to reverse himself and let his court validate Ky's once outlawed candidacy. But with Minh having withdrawn, there is no reason for the vice-president, either, to lend himself to the spurious validation of the ordained re-election of Nguyen Van Thieu, and his lieutenants say he, too, will withdraw.

The situation makes a mockery, of course, of President Nixon's oft-repeated pledge to give the people of South Vietnam a "reasonable chance" to choose their own government.

This is not just because Thieu clearly intends to remain in power as long as he can. Many of those who might have supported Minh represent elements of Vietnamese politics that are *neither* pro-Communist nor anathema to the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese—the very elements around which some interim government, growing out of a peace settlement, might have been arranged.

What does that mean for the American position in the Paris talks? If it has been feared that a favorable reaction to the seven-point program of the Viet Cong would damage Thieu's re-election chances, and if it was hoped that his re-election could be presented to the world as satisfying Nixon's "reasonable chance" requirement, both fear and hope have been effectively destroyed by Minh's withdrawal.

Unless Ky can find some good reason to run, there is no good reason, therefore, why Nixon should not now move promptly to arrange for the withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam, and to regain American prisoners of war. Ironically enough, Thieu's dictatorial hand on the ballot box may speed Washington recognition of that fact.

Letters

'Is America Sinking?'

Kenneth Crawford's recent column, "Is America Sinking?" (Aug. 12), was an outrage. He managed to promote the U.S.A. as a "first-class power" without once answering the very reasonable question raised by the "grandmother" he quotes in his article: "Why?" Let me straighten you out on a few things, Mr. Crawford. The SST was defeated because the main issue was whether the U.S.A. would maintain its competitive position in world aviation at the cost of alleged destruction to the environment, noise cost and impracticality. In other words because the people of the United States are finally beginning to realize, unlike Crawford, that it is not necessarily in our self-interest to sacrifice our environment to our national prestige.

They are also coming to realize that whoever happens to have megatonnage superiority in nuclear weapons may possibly be irrelevant once we have built a certain unreasonable excess of nuclear weapons. Building more weapons may be more in pursuit of the pride of numbers than in consideration of safety and necessity, not to mention world peace.

If the only way for America to survive in a world of threatening dictatorships is to maintain itself as a "first-class power" to the exclusion of all other considerations, then our government has failed in its duty to its people. And as the Declaration of Independence clearly states, "When any government becomes destructive of these ends (i.e. life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness) it is the duty of the people to alter or to abolish it."

Your duty and mine is to free dom, Mr. Crawford, not to power.

MICHAEL E. McCARTHY.
Frankfurt.

The flaw in Kenneth Crawford's argument lies in his assertion that commercial and military power are complementary. It is precisely our commitment to the military defense of the free world which is draining us economically. Certainly Germany and Japan are becoming first-rate commercial powers, but it is American military power and not theirs which is helping them to get there. The nations of Western Europe are surely capable of their own military defense. The defense of South Korea and Thailand is certainly of as much concern to Japan as to the U.S. When the burden of defending the free world militarily is more evenly distributed, the United States cannot help but benefit economically.

PAUL S. COHEN.
Gmunden, Austria.

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Strict Security Imposed

Czechs Calm, Mostly Ignore 3d Anniversary of Invasion

By Osgood Caruthers

VIENNA, Aug. 22.—The people of Czechoslovakia "celebrated" yesterday the third anniversary of the Soviet invasion of their country in dead calm—mostly by trying to ignore it.

The Moscow-approved leadership made no mention of the date on which the forces of the Warsaw Pact made their dramatic midnight drive into Czechoslovakia to crush the country's bold but futile efforts to create a more liberal form of rule through "Communism with a human face."

The controlled press and other media ignored the anniversary but continued what has become a deadening daily repetition of diatribes against the "right-wing opportunists and anti-Soviet counter-revolutionaries" who under the liberal Communist party leader Alexander Dubcek sought to steer a course independent of Moscow.

However, most of the people to whom the diatribes were addressed did not read or listen to them, as they fled to the woods and lakes and quiet rivers to escape the August heat of the cities, the crush of tourists from East and West—and the memories of Aug. 21, 1968, that has left its pall of continued Soviet occupation.

Not Forgotten

No one in Czechoslovakia has forgotten but both the leadership and the people have, after three years of turmoil and "normalization," finally come to a tacit agreement to treat the whole matter with a thundering silence.

And there was good reason for this truce of silence. The Czech leadership had blanketed the major cities, particulary Prague, with every available security precaution for the anniversary date. Police cars doubled their watch at the major intersections of the capital and stepped up their campaign of breath tests of possibly drunken drivers—as much a warning and a harassment as a precaution against drunken driving. Plainclothesmen on foot and in cars patrolled the main streets and squares of the city.

Despite the police watch, there was one impressive sign that the people have not forgotten. Masses of fresh flowers and lighted candles covered the unmarked grave of Jan Palach, the 20-year-old Prague student who burned himself to death in Wenceslas Square in January, 1969, to protest the Soviet occupation. The numerous plainclothesmen, who keep a perpetual watch near the grave along the shaded paths of the cemetery high on a hill overlooking the Vltava River, had apparently done nothing to halt this demonstration of sad remembrance.

A few clandestine pamphlets had been circulated throughout the city during the week admonishing the people not to do anything that might give the security forces an excuse to clamp down even harder.

© *Los Angeles Times*

China Group Is Welcomed At Bucharest

VIENNA, Aug. 22 (AP).—A Chinese military delegation arrived for what was described as "an official friendship visit" in Romania today and was welcomed at the Bucharest airport with full military honors.

The Chinese delegation is headed by Li Da-shin, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese party's Central Committee and head of the General Political Direction of the People's Liberation Army.

The news agency Agerpres said they were welcomed by Col. Gen. Ion Gheorghe, the first deputy defense minister.

Ionita Absent

Apparently, Defense Minister Gen. Ion Ionita, who invited the Chinese to Romania, was occupied with the preparations of a Bucharest military parade which marked the 27th anniversary of the overthrow of the rightist government of Marshal Ion Antonescu.

Agerpres said: "The representatives of the Chinese people were extended a warm welcome by Romanian military and civilians who came to the airport."

The Chinese delegation comes to Bucharest from Tirana, where it pledged support for Albania's anti-Soviet Communists and, in connection with the third anniversary of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia, warned that new conspiracies could be expected by the Russians.

It was not known if the Chinese attended the massive military parade held in Bucharest today. Diplomats said the Chinese ambassador and Mayor Carl Stokes of Cleveland, Ohio, shared the VIP stand with Romanian Communist leaders. Mr. Stokes is in Romania for a ten-day visit.

According to Agerpres, the parade was attended by more that 150,000 persons.

Soviet Assurance

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (AP).—Russia's top three leaders pledged today to strengthen friendship and cooperation with their dissident ally Romania.

The pledge was contained in a congratulatory telegram to Romania's leaders on the occasion of the "27th anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist yoke," that is, when rightist Marshal Ion Antonescu was overthrown and Romania joined the allies in World War II.

"The Central Committee of the Communist party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet government will carry out a policy of strengthening friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and people," the telegram said.

Moscow radio said it was signed by Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev, President Nikolai V. Podgorny and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin.

300 Spanish Artists Protest Censorship

MADRID, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—More than 300 Spaniards, among them leading actors, writers, journalists and film directors, yesterday urged the Spanish government to abolish what they termed its oppressive censorship of films, books, magazines and plays.

In a letter delivered to the Ministry of Information and Tourism, they appealed to the government for the right of free expression and the suppression of censorship. Signatories to the letter included actor Fernan Gomez and singer Victor Manuel.

The letter said the Spanish government had in the past year banned several theater productions, brutally edited films, suspended publication of Spanish magazines and banned an art exhibition.

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Associated Press.

CARNAGE—Highway scene near the French town of Auxerre, southeast of Paris, on the road to Lyons, late Friday, when 63 vehicles rammed into one another.

Pakistan Says Troops Rout 'India Agents'

KARACHI, Aug. 22 (NYT).—Pakistani troops attacked a hideout of "Indian agents" in the Sundarbans Forest area in East Pakistan Friday, killing 51 and capturing nine, the Pakistani radio reported yesterday.

The radio said the hideout was located at Syamnagar, five miles from the Indian border. The troops launched a surprise attack, according to the radio, causing the rebels to flee toward the border.

Prisoners revealed that the camp was commanded by a captain who had defected from the East Pakistan Rifles, a paramilitary organization that rebelled following the military action against secessionist elements in East Pakistan last March.

Captured arms and ammunition, the radio said, included three heavy machine guns, mortars, 49 rifles, grenades and a substantial quantity of explosives. The radio added that most of these bore Indian markings.

7,962,000 Refugees

NEW DELHI, Aug. 22 (AP).—The Indian government said yesterday that there are 7,962,000 East Pakistani refugees in the country, and the number is still growing by 40,000 daily.

An official statement said the average daily influx increased in August, after falling from 68,000 daily in June to 26,000 in July.

Most of the refugees have entered West Bengal State, which now has 6.1 million East Pakistanis, according to the government statistics.

Envoy Quits

LONDON, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Pakistan's ambassador to Iraq has resigned his post and moved to London as a protest against the situation in East Pakistan, he disclosed here today.

Abul Fateh told a news conference that on Thursday he hired a taxi in Iraq to drive 600 miles to the airport at Kuwait, where he took a plane to London.

He is believed to be the highest-ranking diplomat to resign following the troubles in East Pakistan.

Court Epitaph For Mouse That Roars No More

RIVERHEAD, N.Y., Aug. 22 (UPI).—A state court ruled Friday that guards did not violate the rights of 22 Suffolk County Jail inmates by disposing of Morris, the mouse they had tamed and caged in defiance of a rule forbidding pets.

Morris came to an end July 29, when a guard flushed him down a toilet. His "owners" sued, charging that his "assassination" amounted to discriminatory and unequal treatment.

"Although petitioners complain that their rights have been violated, they appear to have themselves been guilty of imprisoning Morris without a charge, without a trial and without bail," Supreme Court Justice L. Barron Hill said in dismissing the suit.

He noted that since Morris had entered the jail without signing in as required by regulations, the guards had the right to expel him provided they did not use excessive force.

"It does not appear that the water pressure in the jail is excessively forceful," Judge Hill said.

The judge, who toured the cell block, said he found no evidence to support the charge that it is "overrun by rats, mice and rodents."

Manson Girl, 4 Others Arrested in Shoot-Out

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—A gang of five, including one of Charles Manson's female lieutenants, raided a gun store here last night but were captured after a ten-minute shoot-out with police as they were trying to escape with 140 weapons.

Catherine (Gypsy) Share, 25, one of Manson's closest female associates, was one of three gang members admitted to a hospital with bullet wounds after the shooting.

Libya Puts on Trial 107 Royalist Officials

BEIRUT, Aug. 22 (AP).—Col. Moamer Qadhafi's regime yesterday brought to trial before a "people's court" 107 officials of the ousted Libyan monarchy, including four ex-premiers. They were charged with "corrupting Libya's political and social life."

All the royalist officials were accused by the prosecutor-general with "rigging parliamentary elections, misleading the public and abusing the power of office," said the Libyan news agency.

63 Cars Pile Up on French Highway, Killing 2, Injuring 42 Near Auxerre

AUXERRE, France, Aug. 22 (AP).—Witnesses blamed the driver of a car pulling a trailer for a 63-car pile-up Friday—the largest multiple auto wreck in French history—which killed two persons and injured 42.

The cars telescoped Friday night on the super-highway near here. All were heading toward Lyons from Paris.

A regional official who came almost immediately upon the scene radioed for help. Four doctors gave first aid and 14 ambulances shuttled to the nearest hospitals. Within less than an hour, all the seriously injured were in hospitals, police said.

Traffic was never halted, and all the smashed cars had been towed away six hours after the accident.

Police quoted witnesses as saying they were going down a long hill at 100 to 110 kilometers an hour in a blinding rain in early evening. They said that the driver of one car pulling a small trailer apparently lost control momentarily. But instead of trying to regain stability with the steering wheel, he did what many inexperienced, panicked motorists do—he slammed on the brakes.

The car and trailer skidded sideways down the highway. The cars behind them couldn't stop. They piled up a 300-meter-long wreck.

Decision by Nixon to Greet Emperor Welcomed in Japan

By Takashi Oka

TOKYO, Aug. 22 (NYT).—President Nixon's decision to greet Emperor Hirohito personally in Anchorage, Alaska, next month was welcomed here as a gesture designed to take some of the strain off of Japanese-American relations.

Despite the feeling among many of the young that the emperor is an irrelevant institution, most Japanese seem satisfied with the postwar position of the emperor as a "symbol of state." Many find Hirohito an appealingly sincere if shy individual, who helped save lives by his decision to surrender in World War II—a decision which in the circumstances of the times required considerable personal courage.

Thus, the courtesy President Nixon has tendered the emperor by proposing to travel to Alaska for a brief evening meeting is much appreciated here. There are, at the same time, worried intellectuals like Prof. Hiroharu Seki of Tokyo University, who feel that the "nonpolitical emperor" is going to be used for a most political purpose.

The imperial household agency made the announcement of the meeting here. The President and Mrs. Nixon, the agency said, would greet the emperor and Empress Nagako in Anchorage, Alaska, Sept. 26, where the imperial plane is scheduled to make a refueling stop en route to Copenhagen for the first tour abroad of a ruling Japanese emperor and empress in the 2,000-year history of the imperial house. Hirohito visited Britain and several other European countries 50 years ago when he was crown prince.

The political and business worlds here are still reeling from what newspapers have dubbed "President Nixon's double punch"—the surprise announcement of his plan to visit Peking, and his equally startling release of the dollar from gold and the imposition of a 10 percent surcharge on all imports into the United States.

Newspapers here are filled with stories that the drastic economic measures announced by the President, although ostensibly directed against all countries, are aimed particularly at Japan.

According to imperial household officials, the proposal that Mr. Nixon greet the emperor personally came from the White House early in August. It was gratefully accepted. The announcement was withheld until a mutually agreeable time, and details still remain to be worked out.

In San Clemente, Calif., the President said he was "honored that their majesties will first set foot on American soil" on the first trip by a reigning Japanese royal family outside their own country.

"I look forward to this meeting not only as a personal pleasure, but also as a means of demonstrating that fundamental respect and friendship which forms the basis of the relationships between our two countries," Mr. Nixon said in a statement.

Steiner Says He's 'Soldier of Ideals,' Not a Mercenary

KHARTOUM, Aug. 22 (AP).—West German Rolf Steiner told a court here today that it was "with great pride and great pleasure that I sacrifice my life for the African people who are suffering in southern Sudan."

Steiner, who was giving evidence for the first time, is being tried for allegedly helping guerrillas in southern Sudan fight the Sudanese government.

After speaking of the Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations in 1948, Steiner said it was to uphold such values that "I helped the southern Sudanese with advice and work without any retreat or fear for my life."

He told the court: "I am not a mercenary, but a soldier of ideals."

He added, "It is not my life I am defending, but my honor."

The trial was adjourned until Tuesday to allow the pre-translation of Steiner's remaining evidence, as simultaneous translation into Arabic from German ran into difficulties.

French Concorde May Visit S. America

PARIS, Aug. 22 (AP).—The French Transport Ministry Friday said permission has been granted for the Concorde supersonic transport prototype 001 to go to South America Sept. 14-17.

Newspapers have printed stories several times in the past reporting the probability of a trip to Brazil and Argentina. The Ministry of Transport said both the French and British governments, which are paying Concorde's development costs, have approved.

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On West Bank of Jordan

New Arab Political Activity Challenges Israeli Occupiers

By Alfred Friendly

JERUSALEM, Aug. 22 (WP).—Moderate Palestinians in Israel's occupied West Bank are beginning to show political initiative for the first time since the 1967 war. The development may be full of promise but, for Israel, it is also full of problems.

Even if only a few courageous figures dare say it aloud, what seems to have happened is that many of the million or so Palestinians under occupation are abandoning old notions that somehow the guerrillas or the Arab states are about to liberate them.

They are slowly coming to the conclusion, instead, that the likely prospect is the continuation of life under Israeli rule for a long time to come, since no final peace settlement is even on the horizon.

Given that premise, there are only two logical alternatives: either they try to establish some institutions and political life for themselves while remaining under occupation, or they move for the creation of an independent Palestinian state which would negotiate peace and coexistence with Israel.

In a notable speech last week, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan seemed to allude to the first alternative. He suggested that Israel take the initiative and, in a continuing situation of no-peace, no-war, "devise a pattern of living which can be tolerated" by the Palestinians.

Elections Welcome

If, over the next month, the Palestinian political germination takes the form of proposals for new municipal elections and greater autonomy and decision-making in local affairs, the Israeli government will probably welcome it.

But if the political impetus takes a different direction, toward the idea of negotiating for an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan, Israel would almost certainly turn a deaf or hostile ear, and for several reasons:

● A new Palestinian entity consisting of only the West Bank and Gaza is probably not viable economically and certainly not politically. It would exclude from the mainstream of their national life about 450,000 Palestinians on the East Bank—i.e. in Jordan—and a like number elsewhere in the Arab world.

● Even if it were viable, it would mean trying to strip King Hussein of part of his country. If Israel withdrew from the West Bank, Hussein would march in. If Israel kept its military force there, a new state would be a fraud.

● If the United Nations tried to take over, say for a year's preparation for a plebiscite, what would be the military force to stop an advancing Jordanian army? In any event, Hussein would have a powerful case in the UN, before the world and in the councils of the Arab states against a proposal to dismember his state.

● The proposal would enflame the Arab world, encouraging renewed fighting rather than peace. But Israel needs a final peace. One phase of it must be a peace with Hussein. How could Israel make peace with him if it came to the table not only unable to offer him something—the return of the West Bank—but even presenting him with the fait accompli of having let it be taken away from him?

As Israeli leaders see it, the only possibility for a real Palestinian state is one that would consist essentially of what was pre-1967 Jordan, a state with a reality of power and arms, capable of serving all Palestinians in the area, capable of making peace.

But that implies either that the majority of Palestinians on both banks of the Jordan would accept Hussein as head of state—possibly in the future, but surely not now, given the Palestinian hatred of him, especially after his slaughter of the guerrillas in the last year—or that they would overthrow him and rule Jordan themselves. This, too, is possible, but very unlikely, today.

So any Palestinian initiative at this time for a West Bank state is not to Israel's liking. The whole idea raises uncertainties at a moment when Israel is doing rather well with the status quo. It does not want any rocking of the boat.

French Spelunkers Freed

AUBENAS, France, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Rescue teams yesterday used dynamite to blast a hole to free eight young spelunkers who spent 30 hours trapped by floodwaters in an underground grotto near here. They were all rescued unharmed.

Egypt Begins Consultations On UN Stand

Hoping for Harmony At Assembly Opening

CAIRO, Aug. 22 (UPI).—Egypt has started wide-scale consultations with other states to agree on a concerted stand for the opening of the United Nations General Assembly meetings in September, special representative Hassan Sabry el-Kholi said today.

Mr. Kholi, quoted by the Middle East News Agency, said the subject was one of the leading topics discussed by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and his Libyan and Syrian partners before they endorsed a constitution for their federation in Damascus Friday.

Mr. Sadat also discussed Arab action for the UN in weekend meetings he held with King Faisal in Saudi Arabia and Sudanese President Maj. Gen. Gaafar Numeiri in Khartoum.

Mr. Kholi, who has been acting as a mediator in the crisis between the Jordan government and the Palestinian guerrillas, said this was also a major topic in the Sadat-Faisal meeting in Jeddah.

Diplomats

Egyptian diplomats from Washington, the United Nations and Moscow have been meeting in Cairo to discuss the next phase in Egyptian strategy on the conflict with Israel.

There has been much speculation that Egypt will raise the Middle East crisis at the UN when the assembly reconvenes.

The minister of state for foreign affairs, Hafez Ismail, is scheduled to begin a six-nation tour of Europe tomorrow, according to political sources, to explain Egypt's viewpoint on the crisis.

Mr. Ismail's tour will include Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Iceland and France, and the sources said he will seek to gain the backing of these nations for Egypt's stance at the UN.

Last week Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid, an official Cairo spokesman, began a similar tour of Africa.

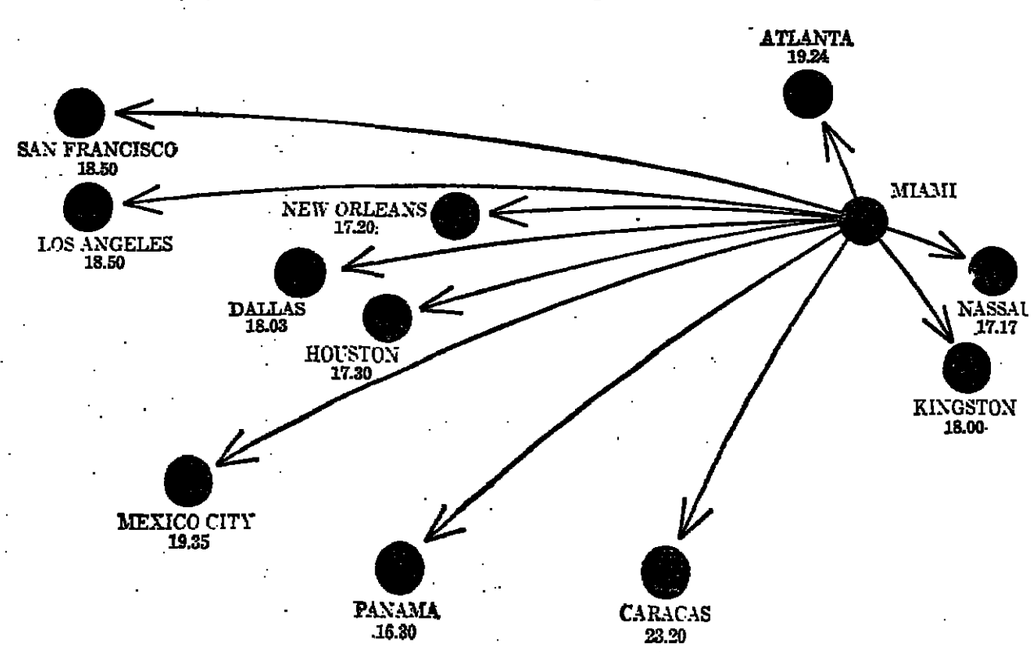
Lebanese Ship Sinks

TRIPOLI, Lebanon, Aug. 22 (AP).—The 1,250-ton Lebanese freighter Wasef struck a rock and sank in the Bosporus early Friday, the owners of the ship reported. All 11 crewmen were reported missing.

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Frankly Speaking With Heikal, Anointed Prophet of Nasserism

By Edward R.F. Sheehan

'He is Mohammed Hassanein Heikal . . . perhaps the most powerful journalist in the world.

'Mr. Heikal is Egypt's most eminent propagandist. . . .

'Mr. Heikal's influence on Mr. Sadat may be even greater that it was on Nasser; he helps the president to formulate crucial decisions in domestic and foreign affairs, and he played a key role in advising Mr. Sadat how to foil the recent conspiracy mounted against him by five of his own ministers.'

CAIRO.—He is a rather short, solidly built man whose dark face and cool brown eyes exude a self-assurance that can sometimes hint of arrogance.

He was the late Gamal Abdel Nasser's alter ego and now he is President Anwar Sadat's eminence grise. His writings are devoured by Arabs from the casbahs of Morocco to the oil derricks of the Persian Gulf, and by diplomats from Foggy Bottom to Peking, for auguries of events to come in the convulsive Middle East.

He is Mohammed Hassanein Heikal, editor of Al Ahram and perhaps the most powerful journalist in the world.

Mr. Heikal is Egypt's most eminent propagandist and the anointed prophet of Nasserism. His long, weekly editorial "Frankly Speaking," though sometimes turgid and repetitious, is read by millions for its continuing exegesis of Nasser's thought, just as the news columns of Al Ahram are the most informative source of what is happening in Egypt and the clearest index of President Sadat's policies at any given moment.

Le Monde, the BBC and the entire Arab press quote Mr. Heikal regularly since they know that he not only enunciates Egyptian policy, he sometimes inspires it.

Reward of Power

Mr. Heikal's influence on Mr. Sadat may be even greater than it was on Nasser; he helps the president to formulate crucial decisions in domestic and foreign affairs, and he played a key role in advising Mr. Sadat how to foil the recent conspiracy mounted against him by five of his own ministers.

Though he served as minister of information for six months last year (at Nasser's insistence), Mr. Heikal has always resisted the burdens of office; he prefers influence without formal responsibility.

Otherwise, he relishes all the rewards of wielding power. He is vain, emotional, amusing, quick-witted, cunning, vulnerable to flattery and a perceptive judge of men.

Prominent journalists from the West besiege his door, seeking audiences with him and President Sadat; disdainfully, he instructs his secretaries to send most of them away, though he knows better than they do that without his blessing the president will not see them; it was the same while Nasser lived.

Curiously, Mr. Heikal agreed to see me. His inner sanctum seems almost James Bondish, a huge, dark-paneled place where he sits among tape recorders and buttons at his fingertips; when touched, they activate sliding panels and emerging television screens.

He talks on; I scribble away; his telephone buzzes sweetly. "Would you mind stepping outside for a few minutes?" He smiles, speaking in perfect English. "The president wishes to talk to me." As I close the door, I can hear Mr. Heikal greeting Mr. Sadat with a burst of uproarious pleasantries.

Mr. Heikal's significance is not confined to his counsel behind the throne; he has become as well the catalyst of a growing debate which concerns the whole future of Egyptian society. Many of Egypt's thinkers used to plead that their society could not be radically improved before the confrontation with Israel was resolved.

Mr. Heikal has dumped that argument upside down, insisting in his column that Egypt can never face up to the Israeli challenge unless it overcomes its own backwardness—and that to accomplish that it must create an open society, animated by the rule of law, endowed with democratic institutions, and freed of most of the police-state restraints that have burdened the country for the last 19 years.

Ferment, Conflict

"Egyptian society," Mr. Heikal asserts in conversation," will always be unhealthy if a main current of contemporary political thought—any current, Marxist or otherwise—is dealt with through the police. Unless we allow all ideas to be expressed freely—unless we allow this ferment, conflict, dialogue—we will remain a society in a test tube. I am, of course, talking about peaceful dissent, not the dissent of terrorists and conspirators."

In a cautious way, Mr. Heikal has long since applied his personal philosophy of freedom and efficiency to Al Ahram itself, with some degree of success, particularly on the level of technical expertise. The new Ahram building, finished two years after the defeat of 1967, is one of the half-dozen most advanced newspaper complexes in the world.

When A.M. Rosenthal, managing editor of The New York Times, visited the building last fall, he was astonished. "There isn't anything in America to compare with it," he said.

Designed by a British architect, the building rises 13 stories and houses the most sophisticated printing equipment that Western technology can offer. Immense marble reception halls lead to antiseptic rooms where technicians in immaculate smocks tend electronic perforators, American computers and British typesetting machines.

The electronic data processing center on the tenth floor is especially impressive. There, programmers trained in England and America feed facts on finances, circulation and advertising into IBM system 360 model 30 computers—not only for Al Ahram but for a score of other large companies as well.

Mr. Heikal is fascinated by the American mystique, and the bright young editors who roam his gleaming corridors, all of them dressed as impeccably as he, seem to evince a sort of Islam New Frontier. They are, in terms not only of appearance but of talent, a refreshing contrast to the mediocrity and shabbiness of the greater part of Egyptian journalism.

Though it is limited by a shortage of newsprint, Al Ahram is a handsomely composed paper which endeavors to provide a balanced mixture of Egyptian, Arab-world and international news.

Abundance of News

Ahram subscribes to all the leading Western wire services, and prints an abundance of news from Israel. On Aug. 2, the front-page Israeli story was a report from Agence France-Presse about the disappointing progress of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco's negotiations in Jerusalem on reopening the Suez Canal.

The inside pages are devoted to more international and local news, sports, financial affairs, and the same sort of trivia to be found in most Western newspapers.

In 1968, Ahram gave extensive coverage to the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, though its editorial comment was muted. Ahram's editorials are usually not distinguished; they are full of slogans and predictable repetitions of the government line on the zeal of the Egyptian Army, the errors of the United States, the perfidy of Israel—except when Mr. Heikal writes them.

He is always interesting, often funny and sometimes maddening. He writes as he talks: His favorite subject is himself, and he is so fond of elaborate digressions that he can consume thousands of words before he comes to his point.

Mr. Heikal's column appears on Fridays, the Moslem sabbath, when Ahram's circulation climbs to 750,000; it is half-a-million on weekdays, which makes it the most widely-read publication in the Arab world.

The company claims more than $3 million in gross profits for 1970, half of which was redistributed to the newspaper's employees. The advertising department prospers not only from its publicity for Swiss watches, Gulf Oil and Marlboro cigarettes, but above all from its obituary columns—one of the main sources of the newspaper's revenue.

After all, "Al Ahram" means "The Pyramids," and the association with the entombed pharaohs of antiquity reminds modern Egyptians that they must continue to honor their dead. Egypt may be a Socialist state, but Mr. Heikal prefers advertising from the private sector. Heavy reliance on nationalized industries, he feels, might paralyze his freedom to criticize the government.

Every nook and cranny of the Ahram building breathes Mr. Heikal's presence, particularly his obsession with cleanliness. The elevator boys ooze the spit and polish of West Point cadets, and in polite English remind you that you must not smoke inside their elevators; the cafeteria on the 12th floor is the best and cleanest in Cairo, and the same seems so of the free workers' clinic.

"We have won our fight," says Dr. Fuad Ibrahim, general manager of Ahram, "against *la nonchalance orientale*. And if we can do it here, why not in the whole country?" Mr. Heikal feels that all of Egypt can be run like Al Ahram."

Ironically, the Ahram building is situated in the Bulak quarter, not far from the Nile, one of the poorest sections of Cairo. Within 30 seconds of leaving the newspaper's back door, one is lost in a labyrinth of almost medieval alleys, where one confronts multitudes of impoverished Egyptians, many of them clad in flowing galabias and striped pajamas.

The alleys are too squeezed for automobiles, but donkeys, goats and cackling hens abound, as do ragged, undernourished children.

Mr. Heikal has had an extraordinary career. Born in Cairo in 1933 of rather humble middle-class origins, his rise in Egyptian journalism was meteoric, and he was already well known in Egypt by the time he was 24.

Though extremely anti-British, he began his career at 19 as a reporter on the English-language Egyptian Gazette under the tutelage of a British journalist, Scott Watson. After covering the battle of El Alamein and the equally tempestuous Egyptian parliament in 1942 and 1943, he moved to the magazine Akher Saa and embarked upon investigative reporting.

He won the King Farouk Prize in journalism when he was barely 21, for his coverage of a cholera epidemic in which 17,000 people died.

Akher Saa was sold to the weekly Akhbar Al Yom, run by Mustafa and Aly Amin, the pashas of Egyptian journalism. In 1946, they sent Mr. Heikal to Syria and Palestine to report on the brewing war between the Arabs and the Jews.

Expected an Older Man

Over the next three years, Mr. Heikal returned to Palestine frequently, and his articles made him famous in the Arab world. He met David Ben-Gurion, and became an intimate of King Abdullah of Transjordan; he stressed the strength of the Haganah, and warned the Arabs against waging an unprepared war—a theme of realism which enraged many Arabs but which was to recur as a leitmotiv in Mr. Heikal's writings later on.

It was in 1948, during the first Arab-Israeli war, that Mr. Heikal met Gamal Abdel Nasser. Nasser was a major commanding a battalion in the Negev and when he was introduced to Mr. Heikal, he said simply, "I've read your articles. I expected to meet an older man."

They did not meet again until the beginning of 1951, when Nasser came to Mr. Heikal's office in Cairo to borrow a book Mr. Heikal had written about coups d'etat in Syria, a subject on which Mr. Heikal had become an expert. Their conversation that day was the catalyst of their ensuing friendship, and the dialogue they started continued to the day of Nasser's death, with no small consequences for Egypt.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Heikal had been hastening to the four corners of the world and acquiring a *weltanschauung* that was unprecedented in Egyptian journalism. He covered the civil war in Greece in 1947 and 1949, roamed all over Ethiopia, Uganda and the southern Sudan, wrote a book about Mohammed Mossadegh and Persia, visited India and Indochina, and covered the Korean war—not to mention the American presidential elections of 1952.

But from 1952 on, Mr. Heikal spent most of his time at home. Egypt was convulsed with riots and assassinations, inspired largely by the British occupation of the Suez Canal zone, Farouk's corrupt monarchy was tottering, and Mr. Heikal sensed something momentous in the wind.

He cultivated several members of Nasser's clandestine free officers' movement, and soon was being shadowed by Farouk's secret police.

From the day of the revolution, Mr. Heikal grew ever closer to Nasser. Soon enough he was as powerful as most cabinet ministers, and many ministers themselves were calling on him as a means of catching Nasser's ear.

By this time, Mr. Heikal had moved from the editorship of Akher Saa to the more important post of political editor of the huge daily Al Akhbar. He had already introduced a novel and vivacious style into Arab journalism, which he used to support Nasser in his successful struggle to oust Gen. Naguib from the presidency in 1954, and which he consecrated to Nasser's ends for 16 years thereafter.

In 1957, Mr. Heikal left Al Akhbar to become editor-in-chief of Al Ahram, a dying newspaper with a rare reputation for veracity.

Immediately Mr. Heikal began to hire talented young blood, and to build Ahram up as the Arab world's best source of political news, an objective that was aided considerably by his friendship with the president.

Mr. Heikal's editorials in the late 1950s were full of the same jingoism about "positive neutralism" and Western imperialism that filled Nasser's speeches.

Pipeline to U.S.

Paradoxically, Nasser was simultaneously using Mr. Heikal as his principal pipeline to the American Embassy in Cairo.

I was press officer at the embassy during 1957-58, and occasionally I would bump into Mr. Heikal as he went in to see Ambassador Raymond Hare. Among other purposes, Mr. Heikal's mission was to persuade Washington, through Mr. Hare, to show more sympathy for Nasser's neutralism and his aspirations for hegemony in the Arab world.

Mr. Hare had his own reservations about the inflexibility of John Foster Dulles's anti-Nasserism; he worked quietly to modify the policy, and by the end of the decade, with Dulles dead, Egyptian-American relations had perceptibly improved.

Indeed, the United States resumed aid to Egypt on a scale that was eventually to amount in value to more than a billion dollars in wheat shipments, long-term loans and credits. Over the years, Mr. Heikal ran similar errands for Nasser to the British.

Not that Mr. Heikal was reduced to being merely Nasser's errand boy. He fed Nasser ideas and often contradicted him. He entertained Nasser with a stream of funny stories and urged him to favor a more liberal society.

His friendship with the president permitted him to say things in Al Ahram which no other Egyptian journalist would dare to do.

He ridiculed the bureaucracy for pettiness and inefficiency, attacked the intelligence services for stupidity and arbitrary arrests (on various occasions some of Mr. Heikal's closest collaborators have been jailed), campaigned for the release of political prisoners, assailed Egyptian diplomats abroad for their incompetence.

In the early 1960s, Mr. Heikal persuaded Nasser to release several prominent Communists from prison.

Not only were they liberated from jail, where many had been treated harshly, they were given jobs in the government and in the press. The Egyptian Communist party voluntarily dissolved itself as part of the deal, and the "ex-Communists" entered the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only legal political organization.

Mr. Heikal gathered several of the most talented leftists under the Ahram umbrella, with the exhortation, "Here is your chance to preach your Marxist views within the framework of Nasserism."

In 1965, he even gave them their own monthly magazine, Al Tali'a—The Vanguard—where they were permitted to propound a muted Marxist critique of Egyptian society.

This gesture was quintessential Heikal. For, coexisting under the same roof with The Vanguard, are Mr. Heikal's other subsidiary publications, the Ahram Economic Review and International Politics, which are edited by conservatives and which in their turn propound a muted, pro-Western free-enterprise philosophy.

The Vanguard is, in fact, a safety valve for Egyptian Marxists, or rather a rest house where they write harmless manifestos and are kept moderately happy with good pay.

Not long after Nasser died, Mr. Heikal turned his attention to Egypt's relations with the United States. It was time, he wrote, to stop treating the Americans as the enemy.

Eisenhower Precedent

America was too strong to be opposed head-on; what Egypt needed was not to antagonize the Americans, but to neutralize them; dialogue was essential. For only then could Washington be coaxed into pressuring Israel to evacuate the Sinai—as President Eisenhower had under similar circumstances in 1957.

Mr. Heikal was dispensing similar counsel to President Sadat. Supremely aware of Egypt's failure to win over world opinion in 1967, Mr. Heikal urged Mr. Sadat to evince sweet reason now: Mr. Sadat's public statement that he was willing to sign a peace treaty with Israel was largely the result of Mr. Heikal's exhortations.

Sympathy for Egypt grew, even in America to a limited extent. Mr. Heikal's strategy was well conceived and far-sighted. He calculated that even should all efforts at a peaceful solution fail, Egypt would have proved to the world—especially to America—that it had done all it could to avoid war; if it went back to war, it would be only because Israel had refused its most reasonable offers.

Mr. Heikal's enemies in the Arab Socialist Union—principally Vice-President Aly Sabry, who had been feuding with him for years—replied with broadsides in Al Gomhouriya, the government newspaper, that Mr. Heikal was a pro-American defeatist, and by implication revived a charge that he worked for the CIA.

Mr. Heikal replied coolly in his colum. "My comments on neutralizing the United States have been singled out for a civil war of words."

It was worse than that: It was the beginning of a conspiracy to depose Mr. Sadat—and to liquidate Mr. Heikal. In the eyes of the Socialist union ideologues, and of their cohorts in the intelligence services, Mr. Sadat had become Mr. Heikal's captive.

Mr. Heikal was already the bete noire of the secret police, of the Russians, and of the Egyptian left, despite the intellectual stable of "safe" Marxists he maintained at Al Ahram.

However, it seems that Mr. Heikal was several steps ahead of his enemies: I suspect Mr. Heikal wrote his articles on the United States partly to set a trap for his enemies at home, and to goad them into an open confrontation with Mr. Sadat. At least, we have seen the results of the confrontation that did come in mid-May: Mr. Sadat whisked all of his—and Mr. Heikal's—enemies off to jail on charges of trying to overthrow the government, and Mr. Heikal is now riding higher than ever.

That last fact was evident throughout my recent five-hour dialogue with Mr. Heikal; his opinions were delivered with an assurance that was never lacking:

"The Israel don't want peace, they want territorial expansion," Mr. Heikal told me. "They are seeking not only to secure a homeland for the Jews in Palestine, but to establish a mini-imperialist apparatus to control the Arab world. If they persist in this, they will make the present struggle an intractable one of *them* or *us*. For in spite of themselves, they are pushing Egypt to change. They are creating a power that will defeat them.

Future on Our Side

"The future is on our side. There are now 35 million Egyptians, and the population of the Arab world exceeds 100 million. Perhaps, in our present weakness and divisions, this strength in numbers doesn't mean very much.

"But I tell you that education, science and technology are not an Israeli monopoly. Whatever our shortcomings, Egyptians—and the Arabs generally—are intelligent people, and we can and are acquiring education, science and technology. Perhaps I should worry about tomorrow, but I am not worried about the day after tomorrow or about the final result of our struggle with Israel.

"As for the United States, we are not giving you ultimatums, and we are not asking you to perform miracles. We are only asking that you cease being a party to the occupation of our territory.

"The Israelis are entrenched in our land as the direct result of the superiority provided them by the Phantom and Skyhawk aircraft and the unlimited economic aid you Americans are giving them. How can you say that the Israelis are obstinate, as you do, and then go on giving them the means to remain obstinate?"

"You might accomplish more with the United States," I said, "if you reduced the Soviet military presence in Egypt."

"We are not going to reduce the Soviet presence," Mr. Heikal retorted, "we are going to increase it. Otherwise, how can we match the Phantoms that Israel has from America? If we diminish Soviet aid, we give the Israelis permanent superiority over us, on a silver platter."

"But won't this simply escalate the Middle East arms race?" I asked. "The Israelis are citing your new treaty with the Russians as cause for deliveries of even more American arms to their side."

"If America has any sense, it won't give in to Israeli pressure this time. You might have reason to be concerned if we were threatening the United States, or even Israel itself, but we're not doing either. How would you Americans feel if the Japanese suddenly seized Seattle, or California, or part of the Texas desert with all its oil? Wouldn't you want it back, and accept any help to get it back?"

"President Nixon is worried about the global balance of power," I said. "He's afraid that the vast Soviet military presence in Egypt might disturb that."

'That's the Way I Feel'

"I look at the problem from the viewpoint of Egypt's interests," Mr. Heikal said, "and not the global balance of power as it affects the United States. We are concerned with the independence and national security of Egypt and only that. I say, to hell with your American strategic balance of power. I know that you landed a man on the moon, but to hell with the moon and your global strategy. I'm sorry to be so frank, but that's the way I feel."

Nevertheless, shortly after I talked with him, Mr. Heikal published a pointed warning to the Soviet Union.

"Communism," he wrote, "has no place in the Arab world because of basic ideological differences. . . President Nasser clearly condemned Communism . . . (furthermore) the Soviet arms delivered to Cairo till now far from compensate for those which the United States has sent to Israel. . . The Soviet-Egyptian treaty of last May will mean nothing if it does not signify a common determination . . . to restore the Arab territories occupied by Israel."

Translation: Mr. Heikal—and Mr. Sadat—are beginning to have their doubts about the future quantity of Soviet arms, and the seriousness of the Soviet pledge to help Egypt regain the Sinai by diplomacy or by war.

Most of the criticism of Mr. Heikal centers on the quality of Al Ahram itself. It may be the best newspaper in the Arab world, but it is far from being great.

It is leagues ahead of Pravda, and leagues behind Le Monde. Several of Mr. Heikal's own subordinates admit this, and lament that till now they have not really been free to embark upon a searching critique of Egyptian society and its government.

If we are to believe Mr. Heikal, this may be more their fault than his. "Our censorship laws hold chief editors responsible, not ordinary journalists," he says.

"But Egyptian journalists have not been writing frankly because of fear. Censorship has been in force in Egypt since early in World War II, and a new generation of journalists has grown up under its shade. I'm not afraid of the *visible* censor in Egypt, but of the *invisible* censor implanted by the habit of 30 years. We must first defy the censor in ourselves."

And yet, whatever Mr. Heikal's encouragements to write freely, his subordinates cannot forget that Egypt *is* still an authoritarian country and that every now and then a journalist is sent to jail.

True, they have been encouraged to pillory the secret policy and President Sadat's enemies, but when will they be allowed to criticize Mr. Sadat himself—in the manner that American newspapers call Richard Nixon to account?

Edward R. F. Sheehan is a journalist, novelist and former State Department press officer. He wrote this article for The New York Times special features.



United Press International.

Mohammed Heikal at his desk in Cairo.

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Associated Press.

President Nixon after his economic policy speech.

Dr. Nixon Prescribes Shock Therapy for Economy

By A. H. Raskin

NEW YORK (NYT). — "The President made a new economic policy out of all the things we had been saying weren't needed and couldn't work, and it turned the country around overnight." That wry comment by a high administration official came after President Nixon startled the world last week by unveiling the most activist program for U.S. economic revival since Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal nearly 40 years ago.

In a 20-minute television speech, Mr. Nixon buried the ghost of Adam Smith and ticked off an economic battle plan of such scope and audacity that union chiefs, Democratic presidential hopefuls and others who had been denouncing him for do-nothingism found themselves in the incongruous position of complaining that he was doing too much.

With all the directness of Marshal Dillon, the President took aim at three arch-enemies of American prosperity — inflation, unemployment and the "international monetary speculators" who were ruining the dollar—and put forth an arsenal for frustrating them all.

The main Nixon weapons: A 90-day freeze on prices, wages and rents, coupled with a plea to business to hold the line on dividends; a cutaway of the dollar from its traditional anchor to gold so it could float freely in world currency markets until other countries came up with new moorings more comfortable for us; a 10 percent surtax to make imported autos, TV sets and thousands of other foreign products more expensive in American shops; a bundle of cuts in domestic taxes and spending, heavily weighted toward spurring industrial investment in more efficient plants.

Meany Leads Critics

The unions, Mr. Meany in the van, got more choleric each day in insisting that the freeze was one-sided because nobody was policing the price front and also because profits and interest rates weren't nailed down. The AFL-CIO rejected an administration plea that all strikers return to work until there was a thaw on higher wages. The federation didn't stop there. Mr. Meany told unions now at work that they should feel free to strike if the government "nullified" their contracts by holding up scheduled raises until the freeze was over.

For awhile the language got a little purple, what with Mr. Meany accusing Treasury Secretary John B. Connally, top man in the freeze, of seeking the "enforcement concession" so he could sell horsewhips. But there was little indication that the unions wanted a showdown with the administration, much less that they planned outright defiance of the no-increase order. Sanctions include injunctions and fines up to $5,000 for each violation.

The point of all the hostile rhetoric was to underscore their basic antipathy for the President and all his works but, much more important, to let him know that there might be real trouble if the freeze were extended beyond Nov. 12. The original White House plan had been to ice everything over for six months, and no one is giving any guarantees that 90 days will be the cut-off point.

Not all of Mr. Connally's headaches in his first week as the "Jolly Enforcer"—a title coined by some of his aides—came from labor or from the confusion of trying to put together a mini-bureaucracy with no precedents, no staff and no clear idea of where it was all heading.

Oddly, the first outright defiance came from Mr. Connally's own successor as Governor of Texas, Preston E. Smith. The governor put on his best state's rights toga and blasted the federal government for telling him that he could not give Texas teachers and other employees pay raises they had coming under state law. After a couple of false starts, Mr. Connally's council decided the only thing to do was to go to the mat with Gov. Smith before his example proved contagious. The case was turned over to Attorney General John N. Mitchell, and a court order to stop Texas from raising pay before Nov. 12 will be sought.

"Closing that gold window is about the most daring a thing a Republican president could ever do," said one of the architects of the new Nixonism. But cutting the dollar loose from this country's commitment to redeem it in gold (at the rate of $35 for an ounce) in transactions with other governments was only one of the radical departures the President made from the policies to which the United States has hewed since V-J Day.



United Press International.

Treasury Secretary Connally explaining the changes.

The immediate effect of these departures was to knock the props out from under the quarter-century-old international monetary system, the apparatus that is supposed to keep every major Western currency in fixed balance. The dollar has been the increasingly befogged sun around which all other currencies revolved, but it has been plain for a long time that the dollar wasn't worth a dollar—any housewife could have told the central bankers that long ago—and so it has to be devalued.

Money Price High

That is just a banker's way of saying the price of your money is too high in terms of the state of your economy. The drain of the Vietnam war, the domestic wage-price spiral, the calculated decision of many American manufacturers to do most of their expanding overseas, the flight of billions of dollars in highly mobile funds to the places where it can command the highest interest rates have all combined to take some of the bloom off the dollar. Even though Mr. Nixon was emphatic that he wanted it to stay Number One in the world money standing, for the moment at least he has made the dollar an orphan of the monetary storms—and that could prove a much more advantageous position than the one it has had to give up as a ruler with a golden crown too big for its head.

Just by way of letting the Europeans and Japan know that he wasn't kidding about the importance of working out new and more flexible monetary rates more in this country's favor, Mr. Nixon trotted out that favorite big stick of the protectionists, a jump in tariffs. He disavowed any desire to go back to building a tariff wall around the United States, but he made it clear that the 10 percent tax on the customs value of goods not covered by quotas would stay until the new money ladder was firmly in place. The effect of the surtax was to get tariffs back to the levels in force right after World War II, thus undoing—for the present, at least—the impact of the Dillon and Kennedy rounds of tariff-cutting.

The joy of American protectionists at this recidivism made it plain that the administration will keep the extra tax in permanently, but White House officials insist it is only a chip in a poker game for ultra high stakes, a lever for inducing other governments—and Japan, in particular—to revalue their currency into more "realistic" alignment with ours.

The expectation in Washington is that the end result of the bargaining will be a cut of 12 to 15 percent in the value of the dollar as against other major currencies, a rate that would provide a significant spur to American exports and a corresponding deterrent to imports from abroad.

But the dollar may not be the pivot of the constellation that ultimately emerges to replace the system worked out at Bretton Woods, N.H., in 1944. Even gold may be a minor element or a discarded one. What could be the monetary system of the fairly near future is one based on a kind of international credit card, with each nation depositing dollars, gold or other assets as a reserve to back up its drawing rights and underwrite its currency.

For the moment, however, the Japanese are vowing that they will never revalue the yen, a resolve they supported by buying up more than two billion American dollars. Before that resolution cracks, a lasting wedge may have been driven between Tokyo and Washington.

Paralysis Ends

The President's decision to end months of seeming paralysis on what to do about the economy—a decision as electrifying in its immediate impact as his disclosure a month earlier that he was going to Communist China—was triggered by worry over the battering the dollar was taking in foreign exchange and an increasingly lopsided trade balance. Industrial production had no zip; the jobless rate refused to go down and two fat settlements in steel and railroads gave a fresh jiggle to the wage-price spiral. On top of all that, the polls confirmed that the President's popularity was tobogganing along with the economy.

What was needed, Mr. Nixon decided, was shock therapy to let everybody—workers, businessmen, pensioners, foreign traders, central bankers—know that somebody was running the store, that the days of waiting for orthodox hands-off tactics to take hold were gone for good.

Within 24 hours it was clear that the world had got the message. So had a lot of people closer to home and to the 1972 polling booths. The New York Stock Exchange signaled its confidence that things were getting brighter by racking up the biggest one-day sales and biggest one-day price jump in its history—a gain of $24 billion in paper value.

Foreign governments, from Bonn to Tokyo, were thrown into a tailspin by the sudden rambunctiousness of "Uncle Milquetoast." But the more evident their dismay, the more cheerful American businessmen became about recapturing lost trade from their enterprising overseas rivals.

Majority Is Pleased

The first samplings of popular reaction here showed upward of three-quarters of men and women pleased with what the President had done, but George Meany, celebrating his 77th birthday the day after the speech, was not one of them. He and most of the rest of organized labor's high command spent the week shooting darts at Mr. Nixon on the ground that the wage freeze and the tax package were grossly unfair to workers while promising "bonanzas" for business. Many union rank-and-filers didn't seem to feel the same way. "Prices were getting ridiculous," said a New York truck driver. "If the President didn't stop it, our pay wouldn't be worth anything."

For Variety, the "show biz" weekly, it could all be summed up in a headline: "Prez Changes Economic Game Plan; New Score Is Dow Jones 32, Nixon '72."

In his new role as economic activist, Mr. Nixon is still leery of mandatory controls carried to straitjacket lengths and administered by a giant enforcement apparatus. But the freeze order he signed after his speech was the tightest thing any American had ever seen outside a war emergency. In a series of quick rulings, the Cabinet-level Cost of Living Council created by the order made it tighter still by decreeing that 14 million state and municipal employees had to share the hardship of no new pay raises until after Nov. 12. It also ruled that unions couldn't get promises of retroactivity, under which money they didn't collect because of the freeze would come to them in a big bundle when things were unfrozen. On the price side, the new council also hung tough. It told companies that had just given whopping wage increases in anticipation of passing the bill to their customers that they would have to keep on paying the wages but they couldn't jack up prices till after the freeze.

After Policy Turnabout

But Will the Patient Rally by '72 Election?

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—"Until last week," one veteran political observer commented, "there were two formidable obstacles to Richard Nixon's re-election. One was the economy. The other was the feeling he wasn't doing anything about it."

The country's economic problems remain, and probably will for some time to come. But after last Sunday night, few could accuse Mr. Nixon of avoiding the issue. In a stunning reversal of long and deeply held attitudes, the President announced that he was abandoning his cherished "game plan" for solving the twin problems of inflation and unemployment, and was substituting instead a program aimed at mitigating inflation through a temporary wage-price freeze, getting the jobless back to work with generous tax cuts to industry, and improving the nation's balance of payments by attempting to have the dollar devalued.

The extent to which political calculations influenced the President's turnabout was not easily measured; the economic realities alone may have been enough to justify a change in course. But it was transparently clear that Mr. Nixon's moves had already yielded short-term political dividends and—assuming his new strategy works better than his old one—may well produce long-term results of even greater magnitude.

Democrats Complain

Despite complaints by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, for example, and a charge by Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S.D., that Mr. Nixon was engaging in "economic madness," the President seemed temporarily to have disarmed many of his Democratic critics. He had plainly enhanced the visibility—and, some said, the vice-presidential prospects—of Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally. He had lifted the spirits of his associates in government and Republicans throughout the land. And above all, he had given his own presidential image—so often clouded in ambiguity—a sudden reputation for decisiveness and courage.

And though he had clearly won new enemies in the labor movement whose votes he had courted so assiduously during the first two years of his presidency, and while it was far from clear whether his new medicine would be sufficiently strong to turn the economy around by election day, 1972, he had at least arrested for the time being his precipitous slide in the public-opinion polls that has resulted in large measure from widespread impatience with his economic strategy. A Gallup poll early this month showed that the public, by a two-to-one margin, rated the Democrats as better qualified to keep the country prosperous. Some private Republican polls had yielded even more damaging data.

Mr. Nixon, who seems to savor dramatic surprises every bit as much as his predecessor, gave his new policy a characteristically theatrical send-off. Secret meetings at Camp David provided an appropriately mysterious prelude to the climactic announcement before a television and radio audience of millions last Sunday evening. Indeed, it was highly reminiscent of the announcement of his decision to visit Peking earlier this summer, and it had much the same effect. For most of the week, Mr. Nixon and the economy monopolized the headlines, obscured all other news, and conveyed a welcome impression of activity, decision, and forward movement.

Last Tuesday, in a two and one half-hour meeting with Senate and House leaders, he combined hard economic argument with soft political flattery to win their assent to early congressional consideration of his tax proposals; that afternoon, he left for a cross-country speaking tour to drum up public enthusiasm and to urge the American people to join him in a period of patriotic self-sacrifice.

Nor did he overlook other issues and other potential allies. Although the economy occupied most of his energies and dominated most of his rhetoric, he also promised a Roman Catholic audience in New York that he would try to save the faltering parochial school system; and, for the second time in less than three weeks, he repudiated a desegregation plan that his own Department of Health, Education and Welfare had devised for Southern cities—in this case for Corpus Christi, Texas.

In short, even as he sought to strengthen himself with voters everywhere with his new economic strategy, he continued to cultivate what he believes to be his special regional and ethnic constituency. Was he hedging his bets? Indeed he was—for the political risks of his new economic strategy seemed almost as great as its political promise.

To begin with, Mr. Nixon had foresworn the creation of a massive price and wage control bureaucracy in favor of voluntary cooperation. Yet by midweek, he was confronted with widespread resistance from labor leaders, who insisted they would terminate existing contracts unless pay boosts negotiated under those contracts were awarded during the 90-day freeze, and from the governor of Texas, Preston Smith, who challenged the administration's authority to prevent him from giving teachers and other state employees scheduled increases. If these turn out to be no more than isolated stances of defiance, Mr. Nixon may well profit. If they are the forerunners of a trend, he will be faced with the unhappy choice of fighting a nationwide economic insurrection or doing nothing at all, and he cannot hope to win in either case.

Moreover, even if the unions and the states come around, the freeze is almost certain to produce individual inequities and grievances that will inevitably be blamed on the President. By his television appearance and his subsequent cross-country tour, Mr. Nixon has made his new economic strategy a uniquely personal matter, and while he has entrusted the bureaucrats below him with the task of enforcing the law, it is he who will be penalized by citizens who believe themselves to have been unjustly treated.

There are other potential dangers. Some economists believe he has weighted his tax cuts too heavily in favor of business investment as opposed to personal consumption, others believe a 90-day freeze is excessively modest and that, in any event, Mr. Nixon will be faced with tough decisions on his wage-price policy when the freeze expires.

Finally, there is the prospect that the whole plan may not work, or that parts of it will work while others do not. But this is not the kind of prospect readily entertained these days at the White House, where Mr. Nixon's associates prefer to talk about the short-term political advantages they think they have reaped, and to speculate about how beautiful it all will be in 1972.

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FINANCE

Eurobonds

U.S. Companies Rise Dramatically While Japanese Issues Slump

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Aug. 22 (IHT).—Basic, possibly deadly, blows to three main pillars of the Western economy—the International Monetary Fund, the Common Market and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—were delivered by the United States last week in an aggressive effort to revive its economy and save the dollar.

The impact on the Eurobond market was immediate. Bonds of U.S. companies were marked up dramatically. In line with the spectacular revival on Wall Street, bonds convertible into common stock of U.S. firms soared. Even straight dollar debt rose, apparently on the belief that interest rates may have reached their peak and may start declining from here.

For Japanese bonds, however, it was a different story. Convertibles of Fuji Photo dropped 38 over the week, Mitsui was down 25, Mitsubishi lost 18 and C. Itoh was down 13—in line with the record plunge of stock prices in Tokyo.

Japan, apparently, is the main target of U.S. policymakers who want to see the yen revalued. That fear, plus the new U.S. surtax on imports—which will hit Japan and Canada harder than any of the European nations—and the already sluggish Japanese economy fueled the rout in Japanese stocks and bonds.

Overall, Eurobond trading last week was active, although below the record pace set in the previous week. But with official foreign exchange markets closed all last week and the dust from the U.S. offensive far from settled, it remains to be seen whether the gains—in many cases markups by professional dealers—can be sustained.

After the 90 Days

The effect of floating rates among the major European currencies against the dollar and the uncertainty about what happens at the end of 90 days when many of Mr. Nixon's "temporary" measures are due to elapse are likely to keep bond prices under pressure.

Initially there may be a standoff as everybody waits to see how far the dollar will sink in Europe. Some traders, however, believe there will be a rush into dollar bonds to take advantage of the de facto dollar devaluation.

But whatever the uncertainties, having come this far through the storm, dealers are confident that the Eurobond market will continue to show its "remarkable flexibility" and put prices where business can be done despite whatever new speculative waves may ensue.

For the most part, the market has already taken into account the anticipated realignment of official currency values. For example, the differential in rates between straight dollar bonds—at around 9 percent—and deutsche mark bonds—at 8 percent—is 15 percent over the life of a 15-year bond. In addition, there is the 8 percent premium to be paid for buying the DM to pay for the bond.

The new-issue end of the market was dead last week, except for the pricing of Quebec Hydro-electric's 15-year, 100-million-DM issue—at 99 with a coupon of 8 percent. This was a slight markdown from the other recent DM issues, which had come out at 99 1/2.

Bankers report that new dollar bond issues presuppose a return to fixed currency rates. However, they say they would not be surprised to see a surge in new non-dollar debt issues. The attraction, as with the current DM market, would be a hedge on the eventual revaluation possibilities.

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week Aug. 15	Prior Week Aug. 8	1970 Aug. 16
Commodity Index	108.5	108.1	110.6
*Currency in circ.	$59,112,000	$59,007,000	$54,917,000
*Total loans	$83,745,000	$83,987,000	$81,418,030
Steel prod (tons)	1,232,000	947,000	2,470,000
Auto production	132,017	84,643	80,325
Daily oil prod (bbls)	9,613,000	9,664,000	9,630,000
Freight car loadings	502,939	445,993	533,994
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr.	33,465,000	31,472,000	32,239,000
Business failures	237	175	204

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	†June	Prior Month	1970
Employed	79,478,000	78,961,000	79,382,000
Unemployed	5,490,000	5,217,000	4,669,000
	†May	Prior Month	1970
Industrial production	167.3	166.2	169.0
*Personal income	$847,400,000	$841,400,000	$799,700,000
*Money supply	$223,900,000	$221,100,000	$209,200,000
Consmr's Price Index	120.8	120.2	115.7
Constructn contracts	141	161	110
*Mfrs. inventories	$99,525,000	$99,542,000	$97,635,000
*Exports	$3,782,600	$3,543,100	$3,695,100
*Imports	$3,987,600	$3,757,890	$3,350,700

*000 omitted †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1957-59=100 and the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-59=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Week 3d Biggest in N.Y. Exchange's History; U.S. on the Move But Uncertainties Remain

By Albert L. Kraus

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (NYT).—The country was moving again. That much seemed certain. The belief alone probably was enough to power the biggest two-day rally in the history of the New York Stock Exchange.

After the President's dramatic television announcement of a new economic policy, the stock market advanced the next day 32.93 points as measured by the Dow Jones industrial average, with 31.73 million shares changing hands.

Over 100 issues in such import-competitive industries as automobiles, steels, machine tools and electronics were so flooded with orders that opening of trading was delayed. In eight cases, including General Motors and Ford, there was no trading last Monday at all.

The rally pushed ahead another 10.95 points on Tuesday with an additional 26.79 million shares traded. Even profit-taking and sober second thoughts in subsequent sessions were unable to keep the week from going down on the books as the third biggest in the history of the exchange.

At the closing bell Friday, the Dow was up 24.89 points from the week before at 880.91. In all, 105.3 million shares had changed hands.

If there could be little doubt that the country was moving again, exactly where it was going was far less sure. The President's program seemed more certain to stimulate the economy than to slow inflation or restore world confidence in the dollar. With luck, however, it might accomplish all three.

The import surtax and the break in the dollar's tie to gold was like a punch in the face. It was done without consultation. It violated treaty commitments. But it was certain to gain attention.

Like such a barroom tactic, however, it involved risk. The other guys, hopefully, would now sit down and begin to negotiate. On the other hand, they might begin to punch back. The result was by no means certain.

The import surtax, or the currency revaluation for which it would be traded, meant a likely increase in domestic production and jobs.

The freeze was described by the President as temporary. It was to last no longer than 90 days. Indeed, the growls from organized labor indicated that it might be impossible to extend it.

The President asked Congress for a revived investment tax credit on purchases of new plant and equipment by all industries. And, as a sop to consumers, he threw in a proposal for advancing by one year an increase to $750 in the personal income tax exemption.

The Automobile Business

In addition, the automobile industry was to benefit from removal of the 7 percent excise tax on new car purchases. In the consumer price index, removal of the automobile excise tax would probably just about offset the effect of the new import surtax.

The President's optimism about getting out of the wage-price mire as readily as he got in may also be challenged. Some of the early euphoria may evaporate as 90 days seems to lengthen to 90 years.

The week's six most active stocks underscored the explosive impact of President Nixon's sweeping economic actions.

American Motors, gunning ahead 1 5/8 to 8 3/8 after trading at its yearly high of 9, was the volume leader with 1,793,500 shares.

Chrysler, taking second spot on 1,743,600 shares, spurted 4 5/8 to 31.

General Motors, climbing 7 points to 83 3/4, and Ford, moving up 4 3/4 to 67 3/4, placed fifth and sixth, respectively, among the active issues. Volume for each stock ran slightly under one million shares.

Sony, viewed initially as a casualty of the surcharge, fell 2 1/2 to 16 1/2 as the third most heavily traded issue on 1,504,500 shares. It was followed by General Electric, up 4 5/8 to 60 1/4, with 1,021,700 shares trading. GE benefited, along with other blue chips, from brighter prospects for the economy.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (NYT).—Prices on the American Stock Exchange and on the Over-the-Counter market made good gains last week in stepped-up trading.

The upswing resulted from President Nixon's dramatic new economic proposals to combat inflation and to strengthen the economy.

Quotations in both markets soared on Monday, the day after the President's speech, and continued to rise on Tuesday, but at a slower pace. Prices on Wednesday and Thursday retreated in a profit-taking and consolidation move and finished mixed on Friday.

However, the large gains made early in the week were more than sufficient to place most issues in the win column for the week.

One broker commented that the administration's new economic program which ignited the powerful rally on Monday has "increased investor confidence and improved the market's long-term outlook."

The improved tone of the market was reflected in the exchange's price index, which finished on Friday at 25.13, up 0.54 point from the close of the preceding week. Turnover on the exchange advanced to 25,705,765 shares from 13,286,730 shares in the previous week. Last week's turnover was the heaviest in months.

The most actively traded issues on the exchange last week were the warrants of Leasco Corporation, which rose 1 3/4 to 9 1/3 on 560,500 shares.

In the counter market prices also finished mostly higher. The NASDA industrial price index reflected the upward move and advanced 3.30 points during the week to end at 109.29.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the Counter Industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the Inc., are not actual transactions but are National Association of Securities Dealers bid prices. All quotations supplied by the net change from the previous week's last representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission.

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
AAI Corp	6¼	6½	6½	
ABKCO Ind †	5¼	5	5¼	
ADA Financl †	5	3¾	4¾	+ ¾
ADM Indust	9⅝	8¾	8⅞	+ ¼
AFA ProtSys .36	14	14	14	
AID Inc	9½	7½	7½	—1½
AITS Inc	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	+ ¼
AMT Corp	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	+ ⅝
ARC Indust	3⅛	3	3	
ASG Indust 2	7⅛	6¼	7	+ ¾
ATO Inc pf.40	6¼	5⅛	5¾	+ ⅝
AVI Indust	7¼	6½	7	+ ½
AVM Corp .15	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Aberle Indust	2	1¾	2	+ ⅜
Abitibi Paper	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
Accelerators In	13	9¾	12¾	+2¾
Ace Indust	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
AcmeElec .16	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
Acushnet Proc .50	22¼	20¼	20¾	
AdMar Research	2⅛	2	2⅛	+1⅛
Addison Wesly .20	14⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
Adley Corp	4¼	3½	3½	— ¾
Advance Ross	9¾	7¼	7⅜	—1⅜
Advanced Comp Tech	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
Aero Systems	2⅛	1½	1¾	+ ¼
Aeroceanic Corp	5¼	4¾	4¾	— ⅝
After Six	11⅞	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅝
Air Indust	3	2	2⅞	+ ⅝
AlaTennNGas .80	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Albee Homes	3¾	3½	3½	
AlbertsInc .18g	12⅞	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
Alcolac Inc †	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
AlconLabs .26	45¼	43¼	44¼	+ ¾
Alden Elec&Imp	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Alexand&Alexand .36	42⅛	37½	38¼	+ ¾
AlexandBaldw .60	13¾	13¼	13¼	
Algorex Data	12	10⅝	11¾	+1½
Allco Land Dev	16¼	16	16	— ¾
AllTech Ind	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
AlleghenyBev †	7¼	6¾	6¾	
Allergan Pharm	30⅛	29½	29¾	+ ¼
Allied Equities	9	6⅝	6⅝	—1⅝
AlliedTeleph .24	18⅛	17¾	18	+ ¼
Allied Therm 1.10	33	29	33	+4
Allyn&Bacon	9⅞	9½	9½	
Alodex Corp	9½	8	8⅝	— ½
Alge Creme Labs	2⅛	2	2	
Alphanum Pub Sys	2¾	2⅜	2⅝	+ ¼
Alpine Geophysic	3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ¾
Amarex Inc	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
Am Beef Packers	9¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
Am Beverage	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Am Bioculture	10	8¼	8⅛	— ⅜
Am Biomedical	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	+ ⅜
AmBusnsPrd .16	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ½
Am Consumer	9½	9⅜	9⅝	
Am Contl Homes	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
Am Elect Labs	7½	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
AmExpress 1.40	122½	117	118	+1
AmExpress pf2.30	122	117	118	+1
AmExprs cv pf1.50	122½	117	118	+1
AmFinlCorp .08b	26⅝	26⅜	27⅜	+1
AmFinlLsg Svcs	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	+1⅛
Am Furniture .28	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+ ⅛
AmGreetings .52	65½	64¾	65	+1
Amint Developmt	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Am Medicorp	21⅞	19¼	21¼	+2
Am Micro Sys	41¾	38	41	+3
Am Music Strs	5⅝	5¼	5¾	+ ½
Am Nuclear	4¾	3⅝	4¼	+ ⅝
Am Rub&Plas .90	14	14	14	
Am Telev&Comm	19¼	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
AmWeld & Mfg	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
Anadite Inc	2⅝	2½	2½	
Analog Devices	10	9⅛	9⅛	
Andersen Labs	8¼	7½	7½	
Anderson Jacobson	8⅝	6⅞	7¼	+ ½
Anheuser Busch .56	50½	47⅛	49¾	+2⅝
Anbxter Bros	8¾	7⅝	8½	+1⅛
Anken Indust	8	6¾	6¾	— ¾
ApplebaumFdMkt .28	24½	21½	21⅞	— ½
AppliedPow pf1.12	19½	19	19	
Arcs Indust	8½	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
Arden Mayfair	10½	9⅞	9⅞	— ½
Aristo Foods	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
ArkansasMoPow .55	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
ArkansasWnGas .68	13¾	12	13	+1⅛
ArmstrongAJ Co	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
ArrowHart 1.80	27¾	25¾	27	+1½
ArtexHobby Pr	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Artko Corp †	5	4½	4½	
Arvida Corp	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ¾
Ascot Textile	3⅞	3¼	3¼	— ¼
AssoCocoColBt .50	47⅛	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
AssdTrkLinA .40	12¾	11¼	11⅝	+ ¼
AtlantaGasLt 1	15¾	15	15¼	+ ¼
Automation Science	4½	2⅝	3⅝	— ⅝
Ayres&Co 1	24	23¼	24	+ ¾
BCC Indust	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Baird Atomics	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
BaltPaint&Chm .20	9⅞	9½	9½	
BancroftcyFd .15g	22	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
Bandag Inc	69	63⅜	65¼	+1¾
BangorHydEl 1.20	16⅞	16⅜	16¾	
Bank Bldg&Equip †	24½	22	24⅛	+2½
BankAmRlty 1.25g	25½	24½	24½	+ ¼
Bankers Unit Mtg	1⅝	1	1¼	+ ¼
Banta Geo .14g	11¼	11	11	
Barber Greene	9¾	8¼	9⅛	+ ⅞
Barden Corp	9½	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
BarnesHind Pharm	44¾	42¾	44	+2
Barnett Mtg 1.52g	27⅝	26⅝	27⅞	+1⅝
Barnett Mtg wt	8	7½	8	+ ⅜
BassFinl Corp	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
Bassett Furn .80a	40⅞	38¼	40¾	+3¾
Baumritter .55	26½	25	26	+1⅝
Bayless Mkts .60b	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Bazar Inc .60	11¼	11	11	
Beefland Intl	5⅞	5¼	5½	+ ½
Beeline Fsh .30	10½	10	10	— ⅛
Begley Drug .40	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Bekins Co .40	14⅝	13¼	13¾	+ ¼
BelknapMfg .60g	10½	10⅜	10¼	— ¼
Belmont Ind	4¼	4¼	4¼	
BergstrmPapA .60	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
BerkshireGas 1.42	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
Bernz O Matic	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
Betz Labs .32	50½	50	50	+ ½
Bevis Indust	4¼	4	4	— ¼
Bibb Mfg	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ¼
Big Drum .60	22¾	22½	22¾	
BillipWnPet .50	12⅞	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Bird&Son 1.40	59	52	59	+6
Birtcher Corp	3	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
BlackHillsP 2.12	36½	35	36	
Blasius Ind	6½	5½	6⅛	+ ⅝
BlockDrugA .10g	21¾	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅜
BlueChipStamp .18g	13⅜	12¾	12¾	— ½
Bluefld Supp .60	19½	18½	18¾	— ¼
BobEvansFarm .60	21	20¼	21	+ ⅞
Bogue Electric	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+1⅛
Bonanza Intl	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
BoozAllenH .09g	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Bradenind .20	6½	5¾	6½	+ ⅜

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
BrencoInc .80	39¾	37	38½	+1½
Brentwood Ind	5¾	5½	5¾	
Bresnahan Computer	3¼	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
BrinkInc .37g	72¼	70¼	72¼	+1¾
Bristol Brass	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ½
BrockTGas 2.24	30¼	29½	30	+ ½
BrooksScanlon .30	19	18½	18½	— ⅛
Brown Enterprise	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
Browning Arms .50	16	12	13½	—2¾
BrowngFerris .08	40	36	39⅞	+4
Brush Beryllium	22⅛	20⅝	20½	+ ⅜
BrynMawrGrp .50	19	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Buckbee Mears .20	17⅜	14⅞	16½	+2
Buckeye Int .15g	11½	9⅞	11⅛	+1⅝
Bunnington Corp	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Burnup & Sims	28⅛	25	26⅛	+1⅛
Butler Mfg .70	27¾	27	27	— ½
Butler Nat Corp	7	6⅛	6¼	— ⅝
CRS Design Assoc	13¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
CabotCabot Forbes	23½	22¾	23½	+ ½
Cagles Inc 2	9⅝	8½	9⅛	+ ⅝
Calbiochem	17½	16¼	17¼	+1⅛
CalPacUtil 1.12	19¾	19⅜	19½	
CalWatSvc 1.70	26	25¾	25⅞	+ ¼
CambridgeFd .02g	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
Cambridge Nuclear	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
CameronBrown 1.79g	31⅛	29⅞	30⅞	+1
Cameron Bwn wt	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅜
Cimin Labs	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
CampbellTaggart 1	34½	32½	32¾	+ ¼
Campus Casuals †	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	
CannonMills 3.60a	105	90	98	+9
CannonMillsB 3.60a	105	90	97	+9
Canrad Prec Ind	7½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅝
CapitalFilm Lbs	2⅛	2	2	
CapitalMtgIn 1.02g	27¼	26⅝	27	+1
CapitSwst .05g	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
CapitolFds .06g	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Capitol Int Airw	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅜
Captech Inc	3⅝	3	3⅜	+ ⅜
Care Corp	3⅞	2⅞	3½	+ ⅝
Carhart Photo	4⅛	3¼	4¼	+1
Carolina Carib	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
CarolinaFght .35	14	12¾	13⅝	+ ⅝
Carte Blanche	2⅛	2	2¼	+ ⅛
Carter Group †	21⅛	21	21⅛	
Cartridge Telev	18¼	17⅝	17⅞	+ ½
CascadeCp .20	8⅞	8	8⅝	+ ⅝
CascadeNatGas .72	10⅞	10½	10½	
Castlewood Int	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ¼
Cencor Inc	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
Centex Corp	31¾	27⅛	28⅝	+1¾
CentVIPSvc 1.28	17⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
Century Convalescent	1¾	1¼	1⅜	
Century Labs	21¼	17¾	19⅞	+2⅛
ChampionProd .39g	20½	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅝
ChanceAB Co 1	30¼	29	29¾	+ ⅜
Chanco Medical Ind	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ¼
Channel Cos	27	25⅞	25¾	— ¼
CharlesRivBdg Labs	38⅝	36	37½	+1½
Charnite Inc	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ¼
Charter Co .10g	40	35¾	36	— ¼
Charter Oil Ltd	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Chemical Leamn .50	13¼	12½	12½	— ½
ChesapeakeInd †	6⅝	5½	6⅝	+ ⅞
Chesapeake Instr	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅝
ChesapeakeUt .85	16½	16½	16½	
ChiBdge&Ir 1.40a	120	113	118	+5
Chilton Cp .12g	10⅝	10	10½	+ ⅝
ChriszanSec 2.50g	131	125	129	+6
Christn Sec pf 7	99	97	99	+2
CitznsSouCap .30g	6⅝	5½	6½	+1
CitznsSouCp 1.60a	36¾	36½	36½	— ½
CitizensSoRlt 1.28g	32	30	31⅞	+2¼
CitizensUtA †	28½	27⅞	28½	+ ⅝
CitznsUtB 1.32	25½	24⅝	25⅝	+ ⅝
ClarkJLMfg .72	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	+ ½
Clasco Inc 2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Class Intl s	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Clausing Corp	8¼	6⅛	7⅝	+1⅝
Cleary Petrol	8	7	7	—1
ClevTrRln wt	4⅞	4	4	— ¼
Clevepak Corp	24¼	22½	22½	—1½
Clinton Oil	3	2⅛	2¼	— ⅝
Clow Corp .68	20⅝	20¼	20¼	+ ½
CoBuild Cos	14	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅝
Coachmen Ind	17¾	15¾	16	— ¼
CocaBtlgLA .90	45¼	41⅝	42⅝	—2⅝
Cogar Corp	25	20	20	— ½
Cognitronics	4⅝	3	3	—1⅛
Coleman Sys	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
CollinsFood Intl	17⅝	15⅝	17⅝	+1⅜
Columbus Mills 6	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Commerce Capital †	7¼	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅞
CommClrgHouse .40	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ¼
ComlShear .50	18¼	16	18¼	+2¼
Comwlth Gas .40g	13	12¼	13	+ ¾
ComwlthNG 1.50	27¼	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
ComwlthTelPa 1.10	24½	24¼	24½	+ ½
Communicat Prol	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
Commun Psychiatric	17¼	15¾	16⅝	+1⅝
Components Cp Am	4¼	4	4¼	
Compugraphic Corp	11⅝	11¼	11¼	
Computer Commun	8½	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅝
Computer Consoles	7	6⅛	6½	— ½
ComputerDiode A	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Computer Image	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
ComputInstal .10g	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ¼
Computer Microtch	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Computer Technology	7⅛	7¼	7¼	+ ½
Computer Terminal	6½	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅝
Computer Usage	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Compress Inc	2½	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
ConAgra .50b	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
ConnNatGas 2.40	41¼	39	41¼	+2¼
Consol Papers 1	19¾	18¼	18½	— ¼
ConsRockProb 1.20	26¼	25½	26¼	+ ¾
Consyne Corp 2	14⅞	13	13⅝	+ ⅝
Context Ind	7⅜	5⅝	7	+1⅜
ContlCapital †	7⅝	6⅞	7¼	+1⅛
Cont Care Center	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Cont Investment	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
Contran Corp	1⅞	1½	1⅞	+ ⅛
Convalarium Amer	3	3	3	
Convenient Ind Am	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
Conwed Corp	9⅝	8¼	9⅝	+1⅛
Cook Chem .35	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
Corenco Corp 2a	35	33	33¼	
Cornelius Co	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
Corporation S	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ¼
Cosmetic Yours	8½	8	8½	+ ½
Cousins Prop .14	28¾	26¼	28¼	+2¼
Cradd Terry .54b	17	15½	16⅞	+1⅝
Crawxord Co .30g	15	14	14	—1
Crawford Corp	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
Cross Co .50	37	30	36½	+6½
Crown Crafts	9	8⅛	8¼	
Crutcher Resrcs	8⅝	7¼	8⅝	+1⅛
Cudahy Co †	18½	17½	18	+ ½
CullumCos .24	10	9½	9½	— ½
Curtis Noll .40	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅜
Cypress Commun	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
DEI Indust	1⅝	1¼	1½	— ⅛
Damson Oil	7	6¼	6½	— ¼
Danalab Inc	6½	6	6	— ⅝
Danac RealEst s	23⅝	22⅞	23¼	+ ½
DanlyMach .25g	16	11⅛	15½	+4⅝
Dart Drug .20	36¼	34	35⅝	+1¾
Dasa Corp	5⅝	4	4⅝	— ½
Data Automation	1¼	1⅛	1¼	— ⅛
Data Design Lab	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
Data General	51¼	47⅝	49⅝	+ ½
Data 100 Corp	8¾	8	8⅝	+ ⅞
Data Packaging	9	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Data Technology	5⅝	4⅝	5¼	+ ¾

	High	Low	Last	Net
Datatron Process	1⅝	1⅜	1½	+ ¼
Datronic Rental	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Davis Food Svc	9⅝	7⅝	9⅝	+1⅝
DaytonMalliron 1a	20½	18¼	20½	+2¼
DeLuxeChkPr .70	45½	44¼	45½	+1¾
Dean Foods 1	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Decorat Ind .16	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
DeKalb Agrsrch .20	45½	44	44¼	+ ¼
Delhi Int Oil	12⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅝
DenvRlEgt .60a	8⅞	8⅜	8¾	+ ⅛
Designatronic	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	+ ¼
Detrex Chem .20	4½	4½	4½	
DetCanTun 1.30	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
DetintBdg 1.40a	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
DeweyElectronics s	4	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
DiaNostic Data	26½	22	24⅞	+1½
DiamCrySalt .60	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	
Diamond Lab .13g	26⅞	24¼	26¼	+2¾
Diam Shamrk pfE1.15	15¾	15½	15½	
DiAn Controls	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	+ ¾
DickevClayMfg .72	17¼	15¾	17¼	+1¾
Dickson Electron	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Digitwi Appctn	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	— ½
Digitronics Cp	4¼	4⅝	4½	— ¼
Diners Club	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
Disc Inc	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ¼
Diversitron	3½	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
DixonCruc .40g	19½	18¾	19¼	+ ½
Docutel Corp	13¼	9½	13¼	+3¾
Domain Indust	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ¼
Donaldson Inc .60	21¼	17⅜	20⅞	+3⅛
Donaldsn LufknJenrt	13⅝	11	11⅞	+1⅛
Donovan Cos .80	21¾	19¾	20¾	+1½
DoughtyBr .10a	11¾	11½	11½	
Dow Jones 1	43	41	42⅛	+1⅜
Downe Commun	8⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ½
Downtowner Cp	7¼	6⅝	6½	
DoyleDaneBern .96	21⅞	20	20	—1
Ducommon Inc 1	12¾	11½	12¼	+ ⅜
DuncanEIB 1.40	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
Dunkin Donuts	12½	10⅛	10⅛	—1⅛
Duplex Prod	9⅝	9	9	
Duriron Co .72	14⅞	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
Dynamic Instr	3⅛	2⅛	2⅜	— ⅛
Dynascience Cp A	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
EDP Resources	10¼	9¼	9¾	+ ½
ESD Co .48	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
EZ Painter	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
EagleCounty Devel	7	7	7	
EagleCountyDev wt	3	2⅝	3	+ ½
Early Calif Ind	2⅝	2	2¼	— ⅛
Eastrn Shol Center	15⅝	15⅝	15½	+ ⅛
Eberline Inszrum	4½	4	4	
Eckrich Peter .40	37⅝	36	37⅝	+1¼
Economics Lab .28	27⅞	24⅛	25⅝	— ⅞
Educating System	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Educational Devel	6¼	6	6	
Efficient Leasg	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
ElPaso Elec .80	14	13½	13½	— ⅜
Elba Systems	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅝
Elder Beerman .40	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
Electro Craft	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	
Electro Data	8	7¼	7¾	+ ½
Electro-Nite	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Electro Nucleon	17½	16½	16¾	+ ¼
Electromwgnet Ind	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
Electron Module	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Elzctrnzed Chem	3⅝	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Elixir Ind	13¼	10⅝	13¼	+2⅞
ElizbtwnWat 1.80	27⅝	27½	27½	— ¼
EmpireStaOil .50	15½	14½	15⅝	+1
Energy Conv Dev	28½	24	24	—2½
Energy Resources	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Entwistle Co	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
Envirodyne	18½	18	18	
Epsco Inc	4⅝	4	4¼	+ ¼
Equity Oil .40	10½	10	10	— ⅛
Erie Techno Prod	6⅝	6	6	+ ⅛
Essex Systems	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ½
Evans Inc	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ½
EverestJenn .10g	14⅞	14¼	14¼	
Exchange Oil&Gas	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
F&B Ceco Ind	1½	1½	1½	
FabriCentAm .03e	22	19⅝	19⅝	—1
FabriTek Inc	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ¼
Famils Dollar Str	22¼	19¼	21⅞	+2⅝
Farinon Elec	34	31½	31½	— ¾
Farmer Bros .24a	10	9½	9½	— ⅝
Farmhand Inc .40	8¾	8⅝	8½	+ ⅛
Fashion Tress	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
FashTwoTwenty .85g	8⅛	8	8⅛	
FifthAve Cardf	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
Fifth Dimension	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Findlay WF	6¾	5½	5½	—1¼
Fine Organics	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
Fingerhut Corp	19½	16⅝	19	+2¼
FrstBostCo 3.50g	87	76	87	+13
First Fidelity	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅛
FirstGenResrcs †	7¼	7	7	
FrstLincoln Fin	7½	7	7	— ¼
FirstMemRlTr .77g	21⅝	21¼	21¼	
FrstMississ Cp	7¼	6½	6⅞	— ⅝
FirstPennMtg .89g	26¼	24½	25¼	+ ⅝
FirstPennMtg un	30½	28½	29¼	+ ¼
FirstPennMtg wt	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
FirstSuretyCo s	4⅞	4½	4½	— ¼
FirstWestn Fin	2¼	2	2	
Flexstlind .18g	14½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
Flickinger .50	19⅝	17⅛	18½	+1
FloridaPubUt 1.20	23½	22½	22½	—1
Florida Tel .52	25	23⅝	24⅜	+1
Floyd Enterpr	12	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
Food Fair Prop	4½	4	4	— ⅛
Food Host USA	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Forest Oil Corp	23	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Formigli Corp	6⅝	6	6	
FtHoward Pap	35⅞	34⅝	35	— ⅝
Foster Grant †	25	24½	24⅞	+ ⅜
Fotomat Corp	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
FoxStanlyPho .50	27½	25⅛	25⅛	—1
Franklin Corp	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
FranklinElec †	8½	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
Fraser Mfg 1.80g	27⅝	27¼	27¼	
Friendly Ice .06g	49¼	47	47½	— ¼
Frigitronics Inc	46	38½	40	—4
FrischsRestaurnt .60b	23	21½	22¼	+1¼
FrysFoodStr .30g	8	7¾	7¾	
Fuller HB Co .30	20⅛	19½	19¾	
FundofLtrs .09e	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+ ¼
GREIT RlTr 1.60	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ½
GRI Computer	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	+ ⅜
GRTHCorp	4⅝	3⅛	3½	+ ½
Galbrth Mtg 1.91g	27⅝	25½	25½	—1⅝
Gamma Process	3	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
Garfinckel .84	21	19¼	20⅝	+1½
Gateway Transp .40	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
Gay Gibson	6⅛	5¼	5⅞	+ ⅝
Geico Leasing	20¼	18⅝	19⅝	+ ⅞
Gelman Instrum	5½	5	5⅛	+ ¼
Gen Aircraft	4½	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅜
Gen Automation	13¾	11½	13¼	+1¾
GenAutomotParts .36	24½	21⅛	24	+2⅝
Gen Binding	33⅝	33	33⅝	+1
GenCapital Cp	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
GenCrudeOil .60	51¼	48⅛	50⅛	+2
GenGrthPr .65g	26¼	25⅛	25⅛	
GenHealth Svc	21⅛	19⅛	20⅝	— ½
Gen Medical	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	+ ¼
GenRealEst .76	8½	8½	8½	
Gen Research	11¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅝
GenShaleProd .68a	19⅛	17⅝	19	+1¼

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
GenTelCal pf 1	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ½
Gen Unit Group	3⅛	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅜
GenericsCp Am	7¼	6¾	7⅛	
Genovese Drug	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
Geothermal Resrces	3½	3⅛	3⅝	— ¼
Geriatrics .05e	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ¼
Giant Food Prop	11½	11½	11⅞	
Giffen Ind	5	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
Gilbert Robinson	8	7	7⅞	+ ⅞
Gilfrdinst .12	13½	12¼	13½	+1
Glatfelter 1.40	24	22½	23	+ ½
Gleason Wks .42	28⅝	25⅛	26¾	+ ⅞
Glosser Br .10g	12½	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
Godfrey Co .80	16¾	16⅝	16⅞	
Gold Medallion	5½	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Golden Cycle	17⅞	16	16⅞	+ ½
Golden Flake .32e	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ¼
GoldenWest Fin	15	13⅛	14½	+1⅜
Goodway Copy	1⅝	1⅛	1	
GouldInvTr .18d	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
GovtEmplCp .40b	17¼	15⅞	17¼	+1¼
GovtEmployFinl .50	30	29⅛	29⅞	
Gracoinc .10g	34	31	33⅞	+2⅜
GrahamMfg .15g	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ½
Grand Auto	19⅞	18¼	19⅞	+ ⅞
GrantAdv Int	2⅞	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Graphic Control	11⅜	9⅝	10½	+ ⅞
Graphic Science	28⅞	22⅝	23	—2⅛
GtAmMfg 1.08g	31	29	29½	+ ½
GtMarkwstn Pkg	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
GtMidwest Cp	26½	24	26	+2
GtSouthwest Cp	2½	1⅞	1⅞	— ¼
GreenMt Pow 1.12	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
Grey Advrtng .50	16¼	14¼	16	+1¾
Griffiths Electrn 2	2⅝	2½	2½	
Griggs Equip6	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
Grove Press	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Grwthintl .15e	7⅝	6¾	7⅝	+ ⅞
Grumman Allied Ind	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Guardian Care	6½	6½	6½	
Gulf Intrst .20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
GyrodyneAm .30g	5½	5⅛	5½	
HON Ind .26a	17⅝	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Hallcrft Hom 2	37½	33	33¼	—2¾
HamiltonBro Petrol	32½	30	31¾	— ⅛
Hanover Shoe .55	11½	½	11½	+ ⅛
HardeesFoodSys .16	11⅛	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅝
Hardwicke Cos	7½	6¾	7¼	
Harper&Row Pub .40	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅜
Harrewlint s	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅝
Hart Carter	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅝
Hathaway Instrum	6⅝	6	6¼	+ ⅜
HausermanEF Co	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Havatam Cigar .40	18	15¾	15⅝	—1⅛
HawthornFin .20g	14⅝	13	14	+1
Health Ind	6⅝Q	⅜	⅜	
Heath Tecna	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Henredon Furn .60a	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅜
HerffJones †	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅝
Heritage Corp	2½	2½	2½	
Hers Apparel	5⅛	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅜
Hershberger Explr	2½	2	2⅞	+ ⅝
HessInc .45g	17⅝	17	17	+ ¼
HesstonCp .30g	15⅝	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
Hexagon Lab	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Hexcel Corp .20	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅜
HickokEl Inst	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Hickory Furn	9⅞	8⅞	9⅞	+1⅛
Hidoc Intl	4	3¼	3½	
Higbee Co 1.40	21¾	20	21¾	+1¾
HinesEd Lumber 1	41	35½	38	+2½
Hodgeson Houses	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
HollywdTurfClub 1g	50	50	50	
Holobeam Inc	11¼	10⅝	10½	— ⅝
Homewood Cp	19¾	18¾	18⅞	
Hoover Co 1.40	61¼	56¼	58½	+2¼
Horizon Corp	35⅛	33⅝	34	+1⅜
Horizon Research	19½	17	19½	+2⅜
Hotelinvstrs 1.05g	23¼	21¾	23	+1¼
House of Ronnie †	8¾	8	8⅛	—1⅛
Houston Oil&Min	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
HowardGibco Cp	9¼	9	9	
Howell Instrum	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ½
Howmedica Inc	32	29	30¾	+2⅝
Hubinger Co 1	15	15	15	
Huck Mfg	5⅝	3⅞	5⅛	+1⅜
HudPulp&Pap .60	25½	25	25½	+ ½
Hughes Supply	49⅝	45¼	45½	—3¼
Hurletron Inc	4⅞	3⅝	4⅝	+ ¾
Hurst Perform	8	7⅛	7¾	+ ⅝
Hyatt Corp	25¾	23½	24⅝	+1⅝
Hyatt Intl	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
Hydraulic Co 1.28	18½	18¼	18¼	
Hyster Co 1.20a	49½	47	48¼	+2
ICH Corp	8¼	8	8	— ¼
ISI Corp	2⅝	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Illini Beef Pk	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Image System	9½	8½	9	+ ½
Indpls Wat 1.40	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
Industl Acoustic	8¼	7½	7⅝	— ⅜
IndtlNucl .04e	31⅞	26½	31⅛	+5⅛
Indust Service	5⅛	4¾	4¾	— ⅝
Informatic Inc	11⅝	10	10½	+ ½
Inform Display	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅝
Information Int	8⅝	5⅞	7⅝	+2¼
Information Mach	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Infrared Ind	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	+ ⅛
InlandCont 1.60	30½	30¼	30½	+ ¼
Intercont Dynam	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
Interdata Inc	8	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Intermark Invest	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
InterminGs .20g	13⅝	12¾	13⅛	— ½
IntAlumin .15g	21½	19¼	21½	+2½
IntBnkWash .10g	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
IntBkWashA .12g	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
IntBasic Economy	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
Intl Computer	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
Int Leisure Cp	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
Int Multifds 1.20	26⅞	24¾	25⅝	+ ⅝
Int System Cont	58	51¾	57	+5¼
Int Time Sharing	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
InterprovPL .88	27¾	27⅝	27¾	+ ⅛
Intertherm Inc 2	8⅛	7½	7¾	+ ½
Interway Corp	11	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
Intext Corp †	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅜
InventureCap .58g	9¾	9¼	9⅛	+ ⅛
Invest Cp Fla	19	17⅜	17⅞	— ⅛
Invest Growth6	1⅝	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Ionics Inc	12⅞	12	12	— ⅝
IowaSouUt 1.64	27¾	26⅞	27	— ⅛
IrwinRdInc .32	19¼	19	19⅛	+ ¼
JacobsFL .05g	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
JacquinChas †	12¼	12	12	— ¼
JamaicaWat&Ut †	3¼	3	3	— ¼
Jamesbury Cp .20	8½	7¾	8	+ ½
Jet Air Freight	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Jiffy Foods	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Johnson EF	12⅝	10	11⅞	+1⅞
JoslynMfg&Sug .12	20⅛	18¾	19⅝	+1
KMS Indus	10¼	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
KPA Nuclear	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
Kaiser Steel	30¼	26¾	28¾	+2
KaiserStl pf1.46	17⅞	17¼	17¾	— ¼
Kalvar Corp	25½	22½	23¼	+ ⅝
KamanCorpA †	13½	12¼	13⅛	+1⅛
Kampgrounds Am	17½	16½	17	+ ⅜
KansBeef Ind	6½	5½	6⅛	+ ⅜

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Kate Greenway	3	3	3	
Kathol Petrolm	2½	1½	2	+ ½
Kaycx Corp	8¼	8½	8½	
Kayct Inc	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
Kaysam Corp	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
Kearney Trecker	16¼	11⅞	14⅞	+3
Kearney Natl	6	5¼	6	+ ¼
Keene Corp	11¼	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅝
Kellett Corp	2¼	2	2	— ¼
Kellwood Co .72	38	34⅞	38	+4¼
Kelly Svcs .50	26¼	25½	25¾	+ ¼
Keuffel&Esser	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Kewaunee Scien .80	13¼	12¾	13	
Key Pharmceutal	7¼	7	7	— ¼
Keyes Fibre .50	17¼	16¾	17	+ ¼
KeystoneCus Fd	11¼	9⅞	11	+1⅛
KeystPrtCrnt .50g	15⅞	15⅛	15¼	
King Int Corp	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
King Kullzn .50	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ¼
Kings Electron	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Kirk Corp	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Knape&Vogt 1.40	40	38	40	+2
KnudsenCp .90	21	20	20	— ¾
Koss Electronics	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ½
Kroy Ind	4⅞	4⅛	4¼	
Krueger WA .40	19	17¼	18⅞	+1½
Kuhlman Cp .40a	9⅛	8¼	8⅞	+ ⅝
LMF Corp .72g	26½	24½	26⅞	+4
LVO Cable	7¼	6⅝	7¼	— ¼
Laclede Steel	46	38	46	+7
Ladd Petroleum	12	11	11⅝	+ ⅝
LakeSupPw 1.44	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
LambWeston .32	29⅞	27	28⅞	+1⅞
LancastrColl .30g	21⅛	21	21	+ ¼
Lance Inc .84	42	41	41⅞	+ ⅝
Land Resources	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
Lane Co .50a	37⅛	36½	37¼	+ ¾
Lane Wood	10	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
Larson Ind	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
LawterChem .52 2	34⅝	34½	34½	+ ¼
Leadville Corp	16	12⅝	15⅝	+1⅞
LeaspacCp .01r	17¼	15¾	17¼	+1½
LeewayMotFr .40	30¼	29⅛	30¼	+1⅜
LeggettPlatt .36	16⅞	16	16¼	+ ½
Lehigh Coal&Nav	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Leisure Group	6⅝	4½	4½	—1¼
Leisure Lodges	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+ ¾
LewisBusForm .20	11¼	10½	11¼	+ ⅜
LiberIrOr 1.20g	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Liberty Homes	20⅞	19	19⅝	+ ¾
Life Sciences	10¾	10	10	— ⅝
Lifestyle Co	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
LightolierInc .30	9¼	7¾	8	— ⅝
Lin Broadcast	15¼	14⅛	14⅝	+1
LincolnMtgInv .45g	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
Lincoln T&T 1.43	33½	32¼	33¼	+1
LindbergCp .30	7⅝	6¼	7⅞	+1⅝
LiquidTransp .30g	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Liquidonics Ind	5	4¼	5	+ ⅞
Little AD	15	13	13	— ½
Loblaw .40	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
LoctiteCorp .06g	34¼	31½	33¾	+2¼
Log Etronics	8⅝	8	8¼	
Logic Corp	13⅞	12¼	13⅞	+1⅝
LomasNettlFin .08g	18½	16	18⅛	+2⅛
Lomas NM 2.24g	39½	37⅝	39¼	+2¼
LoneStarBr .80a	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Longchamps Inc	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ½
Loney DrugStr .40	45½	44	44¼	— ½
LowesCo .22	70¾	66	68	+3¼
LynchComSys .40	21⅛	19	21	+2½
Lyntex	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ¼
M&T Mtgelnv un	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ¼
MTS Systems .10	10⅝	10	10¼	+ ¼
MacDermidInc .40	32	29	31½	+2¼
MacMillBloe .40	24	22½	22½	—1½
MadisonG&E 1	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
MajorPool Eq	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Major Realty	11⅛	10⅛	11¼	+1⅛
MallinckrtCh .80	95¾	91⅝	95¾	+4⅛
ManorCare Inc	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
MarcusHerm .21g	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅝
Marion Corp	6	5	6	+1
MaritimeFruit Car	14	13¾	13⅝	+ ⅛
Mark Systems	4½	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Marsh Supmkts .45	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
Martha Manning	5⅝	5	5½	+ ⅝
MarthaWhiteFd .30	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ¼
MartinBrower .15g	28⅛	26⅞	26⅝	
Mary Kay	22½	20⅞	20⅞	—1½
MaulLd& Pineapple	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
McCormickCo .60a	74	64	74	+10
McMoran Expl	6¾	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
McQuayPerfex .70	18½	18	18¼	+ ¼
MedianMtgInv .22g	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
MedicHome Ent	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
MedicalElSci Ph	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Medical Analytics	11¼	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅝
Medical Inv	5¼	4⅞	5	
Medical Mis 1.90g	27½	26	26⅝	— ⅝
Medical Svcs	7½	7¼	7½	
Medicentzrs Am	12½	10⅞	10¾	—1½
Medtronic	43¾	40¾	42¼	+1⅞
Meister Brau	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ¼
MercantileInd † 6	10¾	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅜
MerchantsInc .90	26⅝	26	26½	+ ¾
MeridianInvDv 1.30g	23	20	23	+4
Metalfab Inc	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Metallur Proces	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
Methode Electrn	4⅞	3⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
MeyerFred .60b	32	31½	32	+ ¾
Microform Data	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
MidTexCom Sy	16	15	15	— ¾
MidasIntl .40	22⅝	19⅝	21¼	+1⅝
Midland Capital	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Midtex †	2	1⅝	2	+ ¼
MidwstGasTr 1	20	19¼	19¼	— ¾
MillerBros Ind	13⅞	9⅝	11½	+2⅛
MillerHerman .12g	13½	12⅝	13½	+1
Millipore Cp .20	70	68	69½	+2¼
MinneapolisGs 2.15	36⅝	35½	35⅞	+ ⅝
Minnesota Fabric	28	26	26½	
MissRivTran 1.08	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
MissValleyGas 1	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
MissValStl .50	9	8½	8¾	— ½
Missouri Rsrch	2	2	2	
MissouriUt 1.20	18	18	18	+ ¼
Mob Americana	9⅝	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅜
MobGasSvc .84	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
MobileWaste Conf	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Mogul Corp .24	23¼	21¼	23¼	+2
MohawkRub 1b	27	25¼	26½	+1¼
Monfort Colo	9¾	9	9½	+ ⅜
MonmthJockyClb .45a	11	11	11	
MonmthRlEst .45g	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Monterey Life	10¾	10	10	— ⅝
MooreProd .32	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
MooreSam .28	18	16½	17½	+1⅛
Morgan Adhesives	20¼	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅝
MorlanPac .50	18⅝	16⅝	18⅝	+2⅝
Morrison Inc .40a	23	22	22	
Morrison Knudsen	20½	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅞
Mortgage Assoc	31	26¾	28¼	+2
MtgInvWash .95g	15	14⅛	14⅞	+ ⅜
gotTrAm wt	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅜

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Mosinee p .40	12⅝	12½	12¾	+ ¼
MotchMerryw Mch	7½	4⅞	5¾	+ ¾
MotorClubAm .22	32⅝	29⅞	29⅞	—1⅛
Moxie Monarch	6	5½	5½	— ¼
Mueller Paul .33g	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
MurphyPac Marina	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
MutualRlEst .67g	3⅛	3	3	
NBT Corp .84	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
NCC Industries	7¼	6½	7⅛	+ ⅝
NMC Corp	8⅞	7⅜	8⅞	+1⅞
Nordis Dall .20b	11¾	10¼	11¾	+1½
Narrag Cap	16½	14½	16¼	+1¼
Nathans Famous	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ½
NatCarRen .15g	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	
Nat Computer Sys	6¼	5⅛	6¼	+ ½
NatData Commun	10⅛	9⅛	9⅞	+ ½
NatEnvirmntl Ctl	3⅞	3½	3½	— ¼
Nat Equities	9¼	8½	9¼	+ ¾
NatGasOil .12g	11	10¼	11	+ ½
NatHosp Corp	4⅛	4	4	
Nat Liberty	37¼	32¼	34½	+2
NatMtgeFd .92g	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
Nat Patents	77½	73	75	+6¼
NatSecRes .70g 6	9⅝	8⅛	9⅝	+1⅝
NatShowm Svc	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
NatSilver Ind	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
Nat Student Mktg	2⅝	2	2	— ⅛
NatTape Dist	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Nat Terminal .40g	12¾	12¾	12¾	
NatUt&Ind .90	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
NeonexIntl .05	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Neuhoff Bro .22g	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
NewEngGE 1.20	18⅝	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
NewJrsyNatGas 1.12a	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
NicholsonFile 1.60	24¾	24¼	24½	+ ¼
NielsenA .48	42¼	40¼	41	+ ¾
NielsenB .48	43¼	42	43	+1
Noel Industries	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
NolandCo .64	33	31½	33	+1¾
NoAmer Corp	5½	5	5	— ½
NorthAm Resources	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
NorAtlantic Ind	3½	3¼	3½	
NorCaroNG .40g	15⅝	14⅝	14¾	— ¼
NorCentral Airl 2	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
NorEuropnOil .10g	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
NowstEngA 1a	38½	37	38	+1
NwstnNatGas .62	11⅝	11¼	11½	+ ¼
NthwstnPS 1.50	22½	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
NowstStPrCem 1b	23½	22½	23½	+1
NoxellCo .38	35	32⅝	34	+ ⅜
NuclearRes Assoc	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ¼
OEA Inc	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
OakClffS&L .40	22¼	20¼	21¾	+1½
OakridgeHoldings	3⅝	3⅜	3¼	+ ¼
OceanDrill&Exp .20	62	57¼	61⅛	+3⅝
Ogilvy Mather .80	33¼	32	33¼	+1¼
OhioArtCo .20	9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
OhioFerroAl .40g	17¼	16	17¼	+1½
OilShale Co	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+ ½
OilgearCo 1a	20½	19½	20½	+1
Olga Co .30g	9	8	8	— ¾
Olsten Corp	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
OlympiaBrew 1.60a	29¾	28	28⅝	— ½
OmahaNat .50g	23	22¼	22¾	— ¼
OpenRoad Ind	21	16½	19¼	+2¼
OpticalCoating Lab	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
Optical Scanning	12¼	11½	12¼	+ ⅜
Optics Technology	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
Orbanco Inc	16¼	15¼	16¼	+1
Oregon Freeze Fd	5⅛	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Oregon Metalurg	3	2⅝	2⅞	+ ½
OregonPrtCem .80a	14½	13¼	14½	+1¾
Orion Indust	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅞
OrmontDrg Ch	8¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
OtterTailPw 1.40	23⅛	22	22¼	+ ⅜
OutdoorSpts Ind	10	9¼	10	+ ¾
OverseasNat Air	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
Oxy Catalyst	18¼	16	18	+2
Ozite Corp	14½	12½	14½	+1
PabstBrew .60g	67¾	65½	66	+1⅝
Pac&South Br	13½	12¾	12⅝	— ¼
Pac Automatn Prod	8½	8	8½	— ¼
PacCar&Fdy 1a	77	71½	73½	+3
PacGambRobin 1b	31⅞	28¼	31¾	+3½
PacLumber .75g	35½	34¼	35½	+1½
Pac Scientific	5¾	5¼	5½	— ¼
PacVeg Oil	18¾	18	18	— ⅛
PackageMac 1	20	18¾	20	+1½
PakWell .50	17¾	17	17	— ½
Pakco Cos	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
Pako Corp	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅞
PaloAltoSav Ln	27	24½	27	+2¾
Pan Ocean Oil	12⅝	11⅝	11½	— ¾
Panacolor Inc	1⅝	1½	1½	
Panoll Oil	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
Parker Drilling	13⅝	12½	12¾	— ¼
ParkviewGem .60	14	13⅝	13½	+ ⅜
Parkwood Homes	11¼	10½	11	+ ⅝
Qatrick Petrol	15	13⅝	13⅞	
Pauley Petrol	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
Pavelle Corp	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
PayLessDrg .30	23¾	21¾	22⅝	+ ⅞
PayLessDrg nw .30g	23	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅝
Pay n PakStrs .15g	15¼	15⅛	16	+1
Pay n Save .35	25½	24⅞	25⅝	+ ¼
Payless Cash	26⅝	24½	26	+1⅝
PeerlessMfg .06g	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
PeerlessTube .20a	22	21	21	
Penn Pacific	2¼	2	2⅛	+1⅛
PennGasWat 1.30b	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅝
PennzOffshGas B	13⅝	11¾	11⅞	
PepsiColaBWash .40	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+ ⅝
Permeator Corp	16¾	12½	16½	+4
PetersonH&H .50	60⅞	57	59¼	+2¾
Petro Dynamics	3	3	3	
Petro Lewis	9⅝	6¼	9½	+3¼
PetroliteCp 1.60a	48	8	47	— ½
PettiboneCp .60	15⅞	14½	15¼	+1
Photon Inc	8¾	7⅝	7⅝	
Photosystem Inc	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
Physics Intl	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Piedmont Aviat	7¼	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
Pinehurst Corp	4	4	4	
Pinkertons .70	76⅝	75	76⅝	+1⅝
Pioneer Wstn	9½	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
Pizza Hut	8⅝	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅛
Plasticrete †	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	
PollyBergen Co	4	4	4	
Pope&Talbot .40	27	26	26¾	+1½
Popell Bros .40g	11⅛	10¾	11	+ ⅛
PorterHK 1	21½	21	21	— ⅛
Possis Mach	10⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Pott Indust .15g	23⅞	22⅛	23¾	+1⅝
Precision Instr	10½	9½	9½	—1
PremierMicr .15g6	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
PresFirst Lady	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
PrewayInc .70b	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ½
Prochemco Inc	6¼	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Profess Golf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
ProgrmProp Sys	4¼	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
Progrmng & Syst	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Provincl House	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Prudential Minerals	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
PubSvcNMex 1	20⅞	19⅝	19⅝	—1⅛
PubSvNoCar .80	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Publishers Co	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Purepac Lab	17⅛	16	17⅛	+1⅛
Puritan Bennett	33	31⅝	32¼	+1
PutnamDuofd Cap	5⅝	4½	5¼	+ ¾
PutnamDuofInc 1.10a	15½	15	15½	+ ¼
Qonsar .40 2	10⅛	9½	9½	— ⅝
QualCourts Mot	11⅝	10	11⅝	+1⅜
QuasarMKICRO Sys	3⅝	2⅞	3⅝	+ ⅞
RT Systems	4½	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Radiant Ind	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Radiation Dyn	10½	9⅝	9⅝	
Radiazion Intl	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Ragen Precision 2	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
Rahall Commun	11	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅜
Ranchers Packing	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
RansbrgElCoat .50	24⅞	21	24½	+3¼
Raven Indust	4¾	4	4⅛	— ½
Raychem Cp	94	91	91	+2
Ray Go Inc	6⅞	5½	6⅞	+ ⅞
RaymondCp .20b	15¾	13⅝	15½	+1⅞
Recognition Eq	17	14⅝	16¾	+2⅛
RedOwlStrs 1	32½	29⅞	32½	+2⅝
Redcor	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
ReeceCp .68a	34¼	29¾	32¾	+3
Regency Electron	25	21	25	+4
ReidProv Labs	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
ReliableInv 1 h	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
RelianceUniv 1.40	33⅞	32⅛	33⅞	+2
RepubFinSvc 1.20	53⅛	50⅞	52	+1½
Repub Gypsum	10⅞	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Resalab Inc	12¼	10⅝	10⅝	
ResearchInc .20g	6⅛	5	5⅞	+ ⅝
Responsive Envir	5⅛	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Reuter Inc	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	+ ⅛
Revell Inc	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Reynld&Reynld .60	62¾	56	61	+5½
RiceFdMkts .10g	13½	13	13¼	+ ¼
RichsCo 1.45	57¼	55¾	57¼	+2
RipleyCo .16	16⅝	14½	16½	+2
RivalMfg .80	18⅞	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Roadway Exp .50	58¾	57½	57½	+ ¾
RobbinsMyer .80	16½	16	16	
RobertsJohn .30g	9½	9½	9½	
Robo ash	3¼	2½	2¾	— ¾
Rocket Rsrch	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
RockyMt NG	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Roselon Ind	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
RotronInc s	10½	10	10	
Rouse Co	51	47	50⅛	+3⅛
Rowan Ind	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
RoweFurn 1a	42⅛	39½	42	+2½
Royal Castle Sys	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Ruddick Corp	7⅛	7	7	
RussellStover .80	38¼	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
SCI Systems	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
SMC Invest .45g	8⅞	7¼	8⅛	+ ⅜
SW Indust .30g	17⅞	17⅛	17¾	+ ¾
Sadlier Inc	3⅝	3	3¼	+ ⅜
SafeFlight Inst	4½	4	4⅝	+ ⅝
Safran Prints	8⅝	8½	8½	
Saga Adminst	26¼	25¼	25½	— ½
Samsonite .30	13⅛	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
SantaAnitaCon 2	51⅛	51	51½	+1
SaulRlEst .93g	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	
SaundersLeasg .10	13½	12⅛	13¼	+1¾
SavOnDrugs .25g	25⅝	23⅞	25¼	+1⅝
SavanahFdin 2a	59	57	57½	+ ½
Scan Data	13¾	11	13⅛	+2⅛
Scantlin Electrn	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅝
Schieldahl	9½	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅝
Schott Indust	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
Scientific Comp	2⅝	2¼	2½	+ ¼
Scope	14¼	11¼	13	
ScrippsHowBdcst 1.40	23½	22½	22½	— ¾
Scripto Inc	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
Sea World	31	23¾	29¾	+6
SealedPower 1	28½	24½	27½	+3¼
SearleGD pf.80	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
SeawayFood .20b	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
SeesCandy 1	35	34¾	35	
Seismic Compig	11	8¼	10⅞	+2⅝
Seneca Foods	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Sensitron	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
Sensormatic	15⅝	14½	14⅝	— ¼
Service Group	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
Servico Inc	3	3	3	
SevenUpCo .80 2	72	69¼	69¾	— ¼
Seversky Electro	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅜
ShakespeareCo .20	10⅝	8⅞	10½	+1⅝
Sharehldrs Cap	5	3⅞	4⅞	+1⅛
ShatterprfGl .50	15½	14	14⅝	+ ⅞
ShelterCorp Am	19	17¼	18⅝	+1½
SherwoodDiv Svc	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
ShopRite Foods	10⅝	9	9¼	—1⅛
ShopRiteFd pf2.04	22½	20½	21	—1½
Shorewood Corp	17⅞	15	17⅞	+3
Siliconix Inc	11½	10	11½	+1⅝
SilverKingMin †	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Simon & Schuster	5	4⅝	4⅝	
Small Busn Inv	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
SmithTransfer .60	32¾	28	31⅞	+3⅞
Smithfield Foods	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
Snap on Tools 1.10	70	63½	67½	+4½
SonocoProds .80	47	46⅝	47	+ ¼
Soundscriber Cp	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
Southn Airwys	5⅝	4½	5⅝	+ ⅞
Southn Bakeries	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
SouthnCalWat 1	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
SouthnConnGs 2.44	32¾	32	32¼	+ ¾
SouthnIndust 1	17¾	16¾	17¾	+1
SouthnNEngT 2.60	37½	36	36⅝	— ⅝
SouthlandCp .20	33¼	30¾	32½	+1¼
Sthwst Factories	4½	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
SthwstGasCp 1	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
SthwstGasProd .40gs	12	10⅝	10⅝	—1⅝
SthwstnElSv 1.04	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
SthwstnDrug .80	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Sthwstn Resrch	3½	3¼	3⅝	— ⅛
Sovereign Cp	17½	16	17½	+1½
Spacerays	2⅞	1	2⅝	+ ⅝
SpangInd .12g	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
SpencerFds .25	13⅝	12¼	13⅛	+1⅛
Sperti Drug	8¾	7¾	8⅝	+ ⅞
Spiral Metal	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅝
Springfld GasLt 1.24	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+1
StaRiteInd .60	14½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Stanadyne 1.40	26½	25⅛	25½	
StdRegister 1	19	17½	19	+1½
StanleyHomePds .90	36	34	36	+2
Steak n Shake	9	7¼	8⅝	+1⅝
Stelber Ind	7½	6¾	6⅞	— ¼
SterlingStrs .25g	15⅛	14½	15⅛	+ ¾
Sterner Lighting	25¼	21⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
Stirling Homex	15	13¼	14¾	+1⅝
StrwbridgClth 1.20b	45	42½	42¼	+ ½
Subscriptn Telev	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
Success Motivation	7⅛	5½	7⅛	+1⅜
SugardaleFds .16	10¾	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
SunliteOil Ltd	10⅝	8	9½	+1½
SuperiorEl .24b	23	20¼	23	+3¼
Supreme Equip	12½	12	12¼	+ ¼
Sykes Datatronics	3⅝	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
Synercon Cp	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+1⅛
SzaboFoodSvc	8¼	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
TDA Ind	4⅞	4½	4¾	+ ¼
TIME DC .30g	20½	19	20	+1¼
TabProd .10	14¼	14	14¼	
Taco Bell	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
Tally Corp	10¼	10¼	10½	+ ¼
TampaxInc 4	298	284½	286	—6
Tassette Inc	18	14⅛	14⅛	—3⅞
TaxCorp Am 2	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
Taylor Intl	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
Taylor Wine .48	43½	41½	41¾	+ ¼
Technical Publishng	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
TechnologyInc .03e	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ½
TecumsehPd 2.80	172	160	160	—8
TejonRanch .15g	38	32½	37	+4½
Tele Communcatns	19	18	19	+1
Telecom	7	5⅞	7	+1⅛

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Telecor Inc	31⅞	22½	25	—6⅞
Telecredit Inc	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
TelUtilWash †	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
Tv Communications	8⅞	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅞
Tennant Co .28g	27	26¼	27	+ ¾
TennNatGas .72	11⅝	11⅝	11½	+ ⅛
TerryCpConn .72	35¾	33	35	+2
TexasAmer Oil	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Texasint Airl	5⅛	4⅛	5¼	+ ½
TKEXFI Indust	44⅝	40	44⅛	+5
TKEXFI Indust	44⅝	40	44⅛	+5
Texscan Corp	4⅝	3⅞	4⅝	+ ⅝
ThalhimerBro .50	15⅛	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
ThermAir Mfg	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
Thermal Power	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅜
Tiffany&Co .20	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Tiffanyind † 2	16	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Time Ind	10	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
TipperaryLd Exp	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	
Titan Group	3⅛	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
Todhunter Intl	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+1⅛
Tolley Intl Cp	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Topsys Intl	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
TowleManuf .56	15½	13½	14½	+1¼
Tracor Compuzug	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Tracor Inc	10⅛	9¼	9¾	+ ½
Traid Corp	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
TransCoast Inv	4⅞	4½	4¾	+ ¼
TransParLeas .34	12¾	½	12¾	+2¼
TKRANSCGsPL 1.12	18	17⅛	17⅞	— ⅛
TranscMot Inn	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
Transcontl Oil	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅜
Trafsmation Inc	3¾	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅜
Transocean Oil	27	24⅝	26¼	+1⅝
TremcoMfg 1	22	20⅝	20⅝	—1
TriSouMtg .9 g3	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅞
TriSouth MtgInv un	30½	29½	30½	+1⅝
TriWall Conf	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
Triangle Corp	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅜
TriangleMob Hom	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Trico Prod 1a	39⅞	37¼	38¼	+1¼
Tridair Indust	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅜
Trinity In .56	16	15	15	— ⅛
Triton Oil Gas	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
Tuftco Korp	11	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
TwinDiscClutch 1.10	27½	26½	27	+ ½
Tyson Foods	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
Uni Capital	22⅝	20⅞	22⅝	+1⅝
Unitec Ind	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
UnitArtTheat .20	10⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
UnitConvales Hosp	2¼	2¼	2¼	
UnitData Ctrs	3½	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅜
Unitilium 2.08	29¾	29⅛	29¾	+ ⅛
UnitMcGill .05e	7⅝	6½	7⅝	+1⅛
Unit Ovteron	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
USBanknote .30b	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
US Envelope .60	17¼	16¼	17⅛	+ ⅜
US Sugar 2	48	48	48	
US TruckLines †	27½	26	27½	+1⅜
Unitek Corp	20	18¼	18⅝	+ ½
Univ Foods 1	29¾	27⅝	29½	+2⅝
UnivPub & Distrib	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
Univ Tel	7⅝	7	7⅞	+ ⅞
UpperPenPw 1.60	21⅝	20¾	21⅝	+ ⅝
UtilitiesInd †	24½	24¼	24¼	
Vail Assoc	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+ ⅝
ValleyForge Corp	8⅞	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅝
ValleyGas .76	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
Valmont Ind	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅜
ValueLinesDev .11g	6¾	6⅛	6½	+ ⅜
VanDusenAir .40	9⅛	9	9⅛	
VanDyk Research	20	15⅝	19⅝	+4
VanSheack .12g	23	21¾	22¼	+1
VanSanders 1.20	17⅛	16	16⅝	+ ⅝
Varadyne Ind	3½	2½	2⅝	— ⅜
Velcroind .16	16⅝	16¼	16½	— ⅛
VentronCp .40	19⅞	19	19	— ⅝
VermontAm .60	15½	15⅛	15½	
VictoryMkts .40	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
VaChemical .56	20¼	18	20¼	+2¼
Vista Inf 6	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
Vitramon Inc	2½	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Vogue Instrum	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
VolumeShoeCp .40	63½	58	61½	+3⅝
Wabash Cons	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Wadsworth Pub	21¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
Wagner Mining	19⅛	16⅛	18⅛	+2⅛
Waitt & Bond	17¼	15¾	15¾	—1⅛
Waldbaum †	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Walker Scott	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
Wallace Sam P	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
WalterReade Organ	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
WarnerElec .34	12⅝	10⅝	11⅞	+ ⅜
WarshawH Sons	5	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Warwick Elec	9⅛	7⅝	9⅛	+1⅜
WashNatGas 1	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
Wash Scientit	3⅝	3	3	
Water Treatment	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅝
WavneMfg .32	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
Webb Resources	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
WeedenCo .40a	29	27⅞	27⅞	—1
WehrCorp .60	20	19	19	
WeightWatch .14g	15⅛	13	13¾	—1⅛
WeingartenJ .40	9½	9¼	9¼	
WeisfieldsInc .46	12	10½	11	— ½
Weldotron	7⅝	4⅛	7⅝	+1⅝
WellngtnMgt 1	24¼	23	23⅞	+ ⅞
WellsFargMtg 1.02g	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
WellsGardEl .60	14¼	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
Werner Contl	7½	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
WernCont pf.61g	9	8½	8½	
Westchestr Cp	21¾	20½	21⅞	+1⅜
Westcoast Prod	11¾	10⅝	11⅝	+ ⅞
WestnCo NoAm	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	+1⅛
Westn Gear	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
WestnKyG 1.20	77	77	77	
WestnMtgln .31g	7½	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
WestnOil Shale	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
WestnPublshg .36b	20⅝	19½	20⅛	+ ⅛
WestnStd Uranium	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
Westgate Calif	10	9⅝	9⅝	
WestmrIndCoal .80	40	37¼	37⅞	— ⅛
Wetsons Corp	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
WetterauFds .44b	27	26	27	+ ½
White Shield	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Wien Cons Airl	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
WigwamStr .10g	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Wiley&Sons .36	30	29⅛	29⅞	
Willamette .37g	26⅛	24⅝	24⅞	
WilsonFrght .40	15⅝	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
Wiltek Inc	34⅛	30⅝	34⅛	+ ⅞
Wings&Whle Exp	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
Winston Mills	17	15⅛	16⅞	+ ⅞
Winston NK	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Winter Jack	21	19⅝	20⅝	+1
WinterPkTel .88	31½	27	30½	+3⅞
WisconsinP&Lt 1.40	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
WiscRlEstT .40g	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Wolf Corp	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
WolvPefronx .40a	10½	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
WoodwdLothrp 1.10	32⅝	30⅞	32⅝	+1⅝
WoodwardGov 3a	95	85	95	+10
Worldwide Energy	3⅝	3	3⅛	— ⅛
WrightWE .14	22⅞	22	22⅝	+ ⅝
Yardney Elec	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅜
YellowFrght .72	50½	47⅝	50	+2
YounkerBr 1.05	31⅛	29⅝	31⅛	+1⅛
Zenith Funding	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅝
Zenith Labs	16¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
ZionsUtahBn .72	15½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Abex Cp 8¾s77	127	103½	101½	103½	+2
AcmeMkt 9⅞s90	25	109⅝	108¾	108½	+1
AirRed 3⅞s87	101	82	74	82	+9¾
Alaska Int 6s96	60	96	93½	96	+4
Alexand 5½s96	63	96	94½	95	—3
AlleghLu cv4s81	18	68¾	67¾	67¾	—2
AllegPwr 4s98	5	42	42	42	+2
AlldCh 5.20s91	63	79	76	76¼	—3⅛
AlliedCh 3½s78	11	82⅝	81¾	82⅜	+3⅛
AlliedPd 7s84	17	75¾	74	75½	+2½
AlldSt cv4½s92	474	82½	80¼	82½	+1½
AllbYop 5¼s87	322	62	58½	60¾	+2¼
Alcoa 9s95	10	108½	108½	108½	+1½
Alcoa 6s92	94	89	82½	85¼	+3¼
Alcoa cv5¼s91	375	89	84	86	+2¾
Alcoa 4¼s82	23	77⅝	77¼	77½	
Alcoa 3s79	12	71	70¼	71	+ ½
AlcCan 9½s95	7	108¼	107½	108½	+1
AluCan 4½s80	10	82½	82½	82½	+1
Amerce cv5s92	10	77	77	77	+2½
AmrHes 6¾s96	448	86⅝	85	86⅝	+2⅝
AmAirlin 11s88	269	109	106¾	108½	+1¾
AmAirl 10⅞s88	349	107	105½	106½	+ ½
AmAirlin 10s89	151	105	102⅞	104	+1½
AAirl cv5½s91	1053	121	114½	118⅝	+4⅞
AAirl cv4¼s92	1004	92	85	98⅛	+8½
Am Airl cv4s90	797	120	112	117¼	+12
ABrand 8⅞s75	87	107	105⅛	106⅛	+ ¼
ABrand 5⅞s92	18	83	82	83	+1
ABrand 4⅞s90	15	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	
ABrndsOv 1n8s	4	96½	96½	96½	
AmBdcst 5s93	262	112½	105	111¼	+6⅞
AmCan 7¾s2001	91	100	99½	100	+2
AmCan 6s97	45	85⅛	83⅝	85¼	+2¾
AmCan 4¾s90	1	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+ ½
AmCyan 7⅞s	40	97½	96	97½	+1
ADist cv4⅝s86	94	68½	65	67	—1
AmExpt 5¼s93	380	37¼	37½	38¼	— ½
AForPw 5s2030	104	53½	52	53¼	+1⅞
AmFP 4.80s87	22	57½	57	57	+ ⅞
AHoist 5⅜s93	258	73½	69¾	73½	+3¾
AHoist 4⅜s92	134	83	81	82	+1¼
AmInv 9½s76	137	102¾	101½	101½	—1
AMtCk 7⅞s78	29	100½	100	100	— ¼
ASmelt 4⅝s88	3	67¼	67¼	67¼	
AmSug 5.30s93	10	71½	70½	71½	+1
ASug 5.30s93r	19	71½	70½	71½	
AmT&T 8¾xw	2863	108⅛	107⅜	108⅛	+ ⅜
ATT 8.70s2002	1096	107⅞	105⅝	107	+1⅜
AT&T 7.75s77	274	101⅛	103⅛	103¼	+1⅜
AT&T 7s2001	1184	96⅞	92½	95	+3¾
AT&T 4⅜s85	279	75½	74¼	74½	+1⅛
AT&T 3⅞s90	48	65¼	64	64⅝	+ ⅛
AT&T 3⅜s73	188	93¾	93	93	— ½
AT&T 3¼s84	89	66	65	65½	+1
AT&T 2⅞s87	54	58⅛	58	58	
AT&T 2¾s75	428	85⅝	85	85¼	+1
AT&T 2¾s80	107	70½	69½	70⅛	— ⅛
AT&T 2⅝s82	61	68	67	67¼	+1⅛
AT&T 2⅝s86	125	58⅛	56⅛	57¼	+ ⅜
AmTob 3⅛s77	2	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	
AMF In 4¼s81	77	86	82½	83½	+1
Amfac 5¼s94	143	92½	91	91	+1⅛
Ampex 5½s94	424	71¾	69	69	+2
Anheusr 6s92	29	85	82	85	+4¼
Anheg 5.45s91	31	79½	79	79	— ⅛
AncoOil cv5s88	102	86	83	83	—2¾
APL Cp 5¾s88	35	92	91½	91½	+ ⅜
AppalPow 9s75	35	105¾	104½	105¾	+1½
AppalP 8⅞s76	80	104⅞	103¾	103¾	— ⅛
ARASvc 4⅝s96	311	113	111	113	+5
AriaPS 8.50s75	5	104½	104½	104½	+1
ArlansDSt 6s94	501	51¾	50	51¼	+1⅜
ArlenRlty 5s86	37	79½	74⅝	77	+2½
Armco 8.70s95	73	103	102¾	103	+ ½
Armco 8.25s75	10	105	105	105	+1
Armco 5.90s92	9	75½	75⅛	75½	— ½
Armco 4½s86	4	73¼	73¼	73¼	
Armour 5s84	91	70	69⅛	69⅞	+ ¼
Armr cv4½s83	9	154	151	154	+7
ArmstgCk 8s96	10	102	101	102	+1
ArmgRu 8⅞s96	50	100	100	100	
ArmR cv4½s87	66	79½	78⅞	79	— ½
AshlO 6.15s92	17	81¼	78	78½	—3½
AshlO cv4¾s93	281	75	71½	71½	— ½
AssdDGd 7⅛s96	3	90	90	90	
AssoCo 9¾s90	106	103⅝	102	102½	+2½
AssoCo 8⅛s77	104	103⅛	101½	103⅜	+1⅞
AssoInv 7⅜s88	5	85	85	85	
AssoInv 5⅜s77	19	85	83⅞	83⅞	
AssoInv 5⅛s79	23	77⅛	76½	76½	— ⅜
AssoInv 4⅜s76	25	82¾	82⅛	82⅜	+ ⅜
AssoInv 4½s83	34	66⅛	65	65½	+2
AssoInv 4⅜s84	2	63¾	62¾	63¾	+1¼
AtchT&SF 4s95	16	60⅛	59⅜	59⅝	— ⅛
Atchison 4s95st	13	55	51	51⅛	—3⅛
AtlCstL 4s80	1	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	—1⅛
AtRch 8⅝s2000	44	107⅛	105⅞	107	+1⅛
AtlRich 7.70s	70	103	100	102½	+3½
AtlRich 7s76	350	101¼	99½	101⅛	+2⅜
Atl Rich 5⅜s97	69	82½	78⅝	82½	+4
ATO Inc 4⅜s87	89	53	51	51¾	+ ¾
Aurora 4⅝s80	3	76	75	76	+1
AutoC cv4⅞s91	151	103	100⅛	103	+2
Avco Fin 11s90	216	107	104¼	106	+1¾
AvcoFin 9¼s89	34	100	97½	97½	—1
Avco Cp 7½s93	258	74½	72½	74	—1
Avco Cp 5½s93	180	64½	61	63	+2½
AvcoFin 9¼s90	54	100⅛	98	98	
AvcoFin 6⅞s77	575	98½	96⅜	98	+1
Ball GE 8¾s75	10	107	107	107	
Ball GESB ½s74	105	105¼	104½	104½	+ ½
BallGE 4¾s	5	63¼	63¼	63¼	
B&O 11s77	37	112	110½	110½	
B&O cv4½s10f	14	49¾	49	49¾	—1⅛
B&O cv4½s10A	46	45⅛	44½	45⅛	— ⅛
B&O 4½s95	36	48½	46¾	48½	+1½
B&O 4s80	102	65	62⅜	65	+2¾
BangP 5¼s92	43	60	58½	58½	+ ½
Bk NY 6½s94	98	111¼	109	109⅝	—1⅜
BankTr 6⅞s78	44	94½	92	92	—2⅝
BaxLab 4⅛s90	105	110	107	109½	+3
BaxLab cv4s87	112	205	198⅛	198⅛	+14⅝
Beaunit 4⅝s90	39	71⅛	70¼	70⅞	+ ⅞
BectonD 5s89	115	85	82½	85	+3½
BectonD 4⅛s88	98	86	84	86	+ ¾
BeechA 4⅝s93	53	58	55⅛	58	+5
BelcoP 4¼s88	93	62½	61	61¾	+2⅜
Belden cv6s90	61	105	102	102⅞	+ ¾
BellTPa 8⅞s	61	108	105	108	+3
Bendix 6⅝s93	6	88	88	88	+1
Benef 9⅝s75-78	55	108½	107	107	+ ½
BenefCp 8⅛s76	29	104	103¾	103¾	+ ¼
BenefFin 5s77	60	86½	85	86½	+1
BenefFin 4⅞s81	5	76½	76¼	76¼	+ ⅛
Berkey 5¾s86	91	80	77	79⅛	+2⅛
BethSt 5.40s92	20	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	
BethStl 4½s90	56	69	68	68	+ ⅞
BethStl 3¼s80	11	72½	70	72¼	+2½
BigThre 5⅜s90	11	107½	106	107½	+3½
Black D cv4s92	7	235½	234⅝	235½	+10⅞
BobbieB 5⅛s81	60	71	69	71	+1
BoisCas 10s75	330	105	103	104	+ ¾
BorgW 5⅛s92	4	79	79	79	
viBos&Me 6s70	235	39⅛	37⅛	38¼	+ ⅜
viBosM 4½s70f	43	18	17	17	—1
Bran 5⅛s86xw	77	59	57⅛	59⅝	+1⅛
BrkUnG 9⅛s95	34	107½	107⅜	107½	+1
Brwn Sh 6⅞s78	5	99	99	99	
Bruns cv4½s81	147	88⅛	84⅛	87¼	+1¼
Budd cv5⅞s94	164	80	73	76½	+3½
BudstF 6s2010	11	56⅞	55	56⅛	+3¼
BudgetUnd 6s88	70	59	57	58	+1
BuffNia 2⅞s75	25	83½	83½	83½	— ½
BurlNor 8⅛s96	100	101½	100¼	101	+ ¾
Burl Ind 9s95	24	106¼	105⅛	105⅝	— ⅞
Burl In cv5s91	120	113½	109	113½	+6½
Burroughs 9s75	139	106	105	105	— ⅛
Burrghs 4⅝s94	178	110½	107½	107½	+6
BW Acc 9½s75	26	106¼	106	106¼	
CanPac 4sperp	25	49¾	47¾	47¾	— ¾
CPac 1n4perp	34	43	42	42	
CarTT 9¼s2000	77	105⅝	104	105⅛	+ ⅛
CaroTT 5¾s88	55	100½	96½	98½	—1½
Carrier 5⅜s89	108	100	98	98	+4⅞
Case 5½s90	2	61¼	61½	61¼	+ ⅛
Case 3⅛s78	3	74½	74½	74½	—2
CastCke 5⅜s94	95	76⅛	75	76	+1
CaterT 5.30s92	39	80	78⅛	80	+2½
CaterTr 5s77	11	90	89⅛	90	+ ⅛
Ceco 4.75s88	91	88½	80	86⅜	+9⅞
Celanese 4s90	55	86	83¼	85½	+3½
Cen Ga 4s95	2	46½	46½	46½	— ½
CenNYPw 3s74	15	89	89	89	+1
viCRRNJ 3¼s	69	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
CenTel 9¼s95	7	106½	106½	106½	— ½
CenTelUt 8.10	20	99	98⅝	99	—2
Cessna 3⅞s92	26	93¼	90	92¼	+4
Chadbrn 6½s89	68	67½	66¼	66¼	— ¼
ChampS 5⅞s92	11	80⅝	80	80	
ChaseB 4⅞s93	291	97½	94½	96⅛	+ ¾
ChaseCp 6⅞s96	913	105	102⅝	104	+1¼
ChaseTr 7⅞s78	401	103¼	101½	102	+1¼
ChaseTr 6½s96	275	104½	102	104	+ ½
ChaseTr 6⅞s90	40	205	195¼	204	+18
Chelsea 5¼s93	122	60½	58	60½	+2½
Chemetrn 9s94	152	100⅞	99⅞	100	
ChmNY 5⅛s96	90	92½	91½	92	+1
ChesOh 4½s92	7	62½	62½	62½	+2
ChesOh 3⅞s73	18	95	93	95	+1½
ChesOh 3⅛s96D	28	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	
ChiErle 5s82	10	50	50	50	—1
ChiJL 4½s2003f	12	74	74	74	— ¼
ChiI&L 4s83f	1	60½	60½	60½	+ ½
CMSP 5s2055f	258	28	24⅛	28	+3⅛
CMSP 4½s19f	15	33	32	32⅛	— ⅞
CMSP 4½s44f	175	34⅞	33	34⅞	+1⅞
CMSP 4s94	9	44	44	44	—1¼
ChiRIP 5¼s83	39	65	60½	65	+4⅞
ChiRIP 4½s95f	10	33	33	33	+2⅛
ChITH ref94	2	28½	28⅛	28½	— ⅜
ChrisCraft 6s89	95	61¼	59	60	+1
Chryslr 8⅞s95	396	103½	100⅛	103½	+3
Chryslr 8¾s75	271	103½	102¼	103⅛	+ ½
ChrysFin 9s76	883	103½	102¼	103	+ ½
ChryFin 7⅝s74	280	90	97⅛	98	+ ½
ChryFin 7⅜s86	2383	78⅛	76	77⅝	+2⅛
CIC Ind 11s75	95	104¼	105¼	106½	
CinG&E 2⅜s75	2	86	86	86	+1½
CinUnT 2⅜s74	1	85¼	85¼	85¼	—2¼
CIT Fin 6⅞s77	30	98	97	98	+ ½
CIT Fin 4⅝s71	112	99 13-32	99⅜	99 13-32	+1-32
CitiesSvc 7165	81	99⅞	97¼	99¼	+2
CitiesSvc 7s78	164	101½	99⅞	101½	+3
CitSv 6⅞s99xw	27	87⅛	85½	86⅛	— ¼
CitiesSvc 6½s97	2	83	83	83	+2⅞
CitiesSvc 3s77	12	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+ ⅛
CityInv 7⅛s90	1022	138	130½	131	+1⅛
ClarkCre 8.80s	55	103⅛	102½	103	+ ½
CCC&SL 4⅛s77	15	21⅜	19	19	—2⅜
CCC&SL 4s93	2	19⅛	19¼	19⅛	
CCCCWM 4s91	6	17½	17½	17½	
ClevElll 9s75	22	108½	107⅞	108	+1
ClevElll 8⅝s91	25	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	+ ⅛
ClevElll 7⅛s90	10	92½	92	92½	—3½
ClevElll 4⅝s94	6	67	67	67	+2
ClevElll 3s82	12	64	63⅛	64	—3
ClevElll 3s89	5	55¼	55	55¼	+1⅛
Cluett cv4¼s84	1	95¼	95½	95¼	+1⅛
CNA Finl 8⅞s75	120	101½	101½	101½	
CollinsR 4⅞s87	189	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+2½
Colointr 8⅛s91	2	100	100	100	
CBS 7.85s2001	9	[illegible]			
ColuGas 9⅞s95	46	108⅛	108	108	+1
ColumGas 9s94	26	107			
ColuGas 8⅞s95	84	107	104	105½	+2
ColuGas 8¾s96	145	103½	101½	103	+2
ColuGas 5⅛s85	5	77	76⅛	76⅛	— ⅛
ColumGas 5s82	6	80	80	80	+1⅛
ColuGas 4⅞s83	9	74½	74½	74½	— ½
ColuGas 3⅞s81	27	74½	72	74½	+2⅛
ColuGas 3⅝s80	5	71¾	71¾	71¾	— ⅛
ColuGas 3½s79	10	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	+ ⅛
ColuGas 3⅛s77	3	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	+ ⅛
ColuPict 5¼s94	123	63	61	61½	+ ⅛
ColuPict 4⅜s87	7	68	67¼	67¼	— ¾
ColuSOE 9s75	47	109	107½	108⅛	— ⅛
ColuSOE 8s76	45	103⅞	103⅛	103⅞	+ ¾
ComlCr 6⅞s77	200	97¼	95	97	+2
ComlSol 4½s91	133	60⅞	60	60	+1
ComEd 8⅝s75	104	103½	107	107¾	+ ⅛
ComwEd 8s75	52	105¼	103⅞	105¼	+1½
ComEd 7⅞s76	72	103½	102	103½	+1
CommwEd 3s77	99	81⅝	80¼	81⅝	+1½
ComOil 4⅝s92	44	65	64	64	—7
CompirSci 6s94	653	61⅞	57½	58⅞	+ ⅝
ConMtg 6⅞s90	25	146	142	145	+7½
ConnGMg 6s96	898	102½	99½	102½	+5
ConEdis 5s87	52	70	69½	69⅞	+ ⅛
ConEdis 5s90	7	69	68	69	
ConEdis 4⅝s90	31	65	63⅛	63⅛	— ¼
ConEdis 4⅝s91	71	64	63	64	+1
ConEdis 4⅝s93	65	62	60½	62	+1⅛
ConEdis 4⅝s91	13	62	60½	60⅛	— ⅛
ConEd 4⅝s92V	28	61	60	60	+1⅜
ConE 4⅝s92W	25	59⅞	58⅞	58⅞	—1⅞
ConEdis 4⅛s86	52	64⅛	62	64⅛	+1⅛
ConEdis 4s88	27	61	59	60	+1
ConEdis 3⅝s86	11	59	58½	58½	
ConEdis 3⅝s84	20	62	59¼	62	+2
ConEdis 3⅝s85	5	58	58	58	
ConEdis 3⅛s81	39	67¾	66½	67¾	
ConEdis 3s72	170	96	95	96	+ ½
ConEdis 3s79	2	73½	73½	73½	+2⅞
ConEdis 3s81	37	67	66	66	
ConEdis 2⅝s72	19	97	96⅜	96½	+3-32
ConEdis 2⅝s82	35	63½	62½	63⅛	+1⅞
CGEBal 2⅞s76	5	81	81	81	—1⅛
ConNGas 9s95	154	108	105	107½	+1⅛
ConNG 8⅞s96	112	105¼	103	105	+2½
ConNG 8¼s94	8	106	100⅛	100⅛	—3⅝
ConNG 7⅞s95	60	101	99½	101	+1⅛
ConNG 7⅜s94	22	100	99½	99⅞	+3⅜
ConNGas 5s82	15	82½	82⅛	82½	+2½
ConNGas 5s85	5	80	78	80	+3⅛
ConNG 4⅝s86	55	72½	72½	72½	+ ½
ConNG 4⅝s90	10	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	
ConNG 4⅝s83	1	72½	72½	72½	+ ½
ConNG 4⅜s88	1	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	
ConNG 3⅛s76	10	84	84	84	
ConPw 8⅝s75	174	106	105	106	+ ¼
ConsP 8⅝s2000	37	108	105⅛	108	+3
ConPw 7⅞s99	78	99¼	98⅛	99	+1⅞
ConPw 6⅞s98	21	87½	86	87	+1
ConPw 5⅞s96	4	84½	84½	84½	+4⅞
ConPw 4⅞s90	37	71⅛	70⅛	71⅛	+ ⅛
ConPw 4½s88	9	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	+1⅞
ConPw 2⅞s75	372	87¼	85⅜	87¼	+2
ContAirl 3½s92	74	58	55⅛	56	+1
ContCan 5⅛s85	5	79¾	79¾	79¾	+3⅛
ContCan 3⅞s76	10	84¼	84½	84½	
ContMtg 6⅛s90	431	98	95	95	+2½
ContOil 7⅛s99	110	99½	97¼	99½	+3
ContOil 4½s91	2	70½	70½	70½	+1
Cont Tel 9⅝s75	526	107½	105¼	105½	+1¼
CtTelInt fn5½s	2	94	94	94	
ContDat 5⅞s87	28	70½	68	70½	+2⅞
CoopLab 7⅛s91	135	119	113	119	+9
CopwStl cv5s79	75	80⅛	80	80	+2
Corn Pd 5¾s92	5	81¼	81⅛	81⅛	
Corn Pd 4⅝s83	37	77½	75⅞	76	—1⅛
Crane Co 7s93	18	77	76	76	— ⅛
Crane Co 7s94	355	77	75½	76½	+1⅛
CraneCo 6⅛s92	5	79	79	79	+2
Crane cv5s93	262	93⅞	89	93	+3⅞
CredFin 9¾s75	18	105	104⅝	104⅝	+ ⅛
Crescnt 5⅛s80	1	62	62	62	+1½
CrockNat 5⅝s96	331	95	92⅛	94½	+2
CrowColl 4s92	82	63⅞	62	62	— ⅛
DanaCp 6s91	6	80¼	80¼	80¼	
Dart In 7⅛s96	85	96	95½	95½	+2⅛
DataPro 5⅛s87	198	61	59	61	+4½
Dayco 6⅛s96	223	90	86⅛	86⅛	+2⅜
DaycoCp 6s94	64	74⅛	70⅛	74⅛	+4⅛
DayHud 9⅝s95	7	109½	108	108	— ⅛
DeereKo 4½s83	29	76¾	74½	76⅛	+3⅛
DeereCo 3⅛s77	19	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	+ ⅛
DeereCr 8⅞s75	33	104¼	103½	104	— ⅛
DelaL&W 5s73	9	76	75	76	—1
DelaL&W 5s85	6	43	43	43	+1
DelL&W 4½s85	5	40	39	40	+ ½
DLW 4s-6s2042	16	29⅛	29	29	— ½
DelaP&Lt 4⅝s94	26	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	—1⅛
DelaP&L 3s73	7	92	92	92	+ ⅛
DelmPL 6⅛s97	10	84	84	84	+2
DelMont 5⅛s94	18	83	82	83	—1
Dennison 8⅛s96	33	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	
D&RG 4⅝s2018	1	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	
D&RG 3⅞s93	1	55⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
DelEdis 9.15s	15	109⅛	109½	109½	+1½
DelEdis 9s99	92	109⅞	108½	109⅞	+1⅝
DetEdis 8.15s	15	103⅛	103	103	+1½
Det Edis 8⅛s	358	104⅛	100½	102⅛	+3
DetEdis 7s76	121	101	99⅛	101	+2
DetEd 6.40s98	72	87	84½	87	+5½
DetEdis 6s96	6	83⅛	83	83	+2½
Dial Fin 8⅛s89	1	94	94	94	—1⅛
DiGiorg 5s93	173	103½	100	103½	+3⅛
Dilingh 5⅛s94	74	69⅛	64	69⅛	+5⅛
Disney 4⅝s96	804	108	105½	106⅛	+1⅞
Diver In 5⅛s93	33	62	59½	62	+3⅛
Dow Ch 8.875s	56	105½	105½	105½	+3⅛
DowCh 7.75s99	78	100⅛	97	100	+2½
DowCh 6.70s98	69	89	85⅛	89	+5
DowCh 4.35s88	80	71½	70⅛	71½	+2
Dresser 9⅞s95	12	107½	107½	107½	+2½
Dresser 4⅝s77	9	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	
Duplan 5½s94	406	78¼	75½	76	+1
DuqLt 8⅝s2050	88	106	105½	105½	— ½
DuqsnLt 8⅝s76	48	105¼	103¼	103¼	— ¼
DuqsnLt 4⅝s89	5	65	65	65	+1
DugsnLt 3⅞s88	2	62	62	62	+ ½
DuqsnLt 3⅛s83	5	64	64	64	—2⅛
DuqsnLt 2⅞s77	97	79	78⅜	78½	
DuqsnLt 2⅞s80	2	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	—1⅛
EastAirL 5s92	301	64	62	62½	+2⅞
EastAirL 4⅞s93	518	77	70	71	+4
EckerdJ 4⅝s88	13	212	212	212	+12
EG&G 3⅛s87	3	74	72⅛	72⅛	+3⅛
ElPasoNG 8⅛s	64	118	114½	117⅞	+4⅛
ElPasoNG 6s93	121	95½	94	95	+3⅛
EquilLf 6⅞s90	55	136	104⅛	105	+3⅛
EquityF 9⅝s90	490	94⅛	92⅞	94	+1¼
ErieRR 5s2020f	149	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Erie cv4½s15f	202	26⅛	23¼	25⅛	+2¼
ErieR 3⅛s90F	11	33	29	29	— ⅞
Erie 3⅛s2003G	3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
Essexint 9⅞s75	69	105	103⅛	105	+1
Esterine 8⅛s95	71	71⅛	66⅛	71	+5⅛
EvansP 6½s94	337	114	111	112	+2
Extendcre 6s89	10	101⅛	94	101⅛	+7⅛
Fair Ind 4⅝s92	239	50⅛	48	49	+1
FalcnbM 8.65s	9	100	98⅛	98⅛	—1⅞
FamFin 9½s89	81	103	100	102⅝	+2⅛
FarahMfg 5s94	42	110½	109	110	+4
Fedders 5s96	407	107¼	104	104½	+1
FedPac 5⅛s87	81	80⅛	78⅛	78¼	— ⅛
FerroCp 5⅞s92	15	72	72	72	+ ½
Fibrbd 4⅝s93	83	95	94½	95	
Firestne 3⅛s77	14	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	— ¾
Firestne 2⅝s72	8	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	
FstChiCp 6⅛s78	150	94⅛	93⅛	94	+ ¼
FstMt 9s75-78	46	103¼	102¾	103¼	+1¼
FstMtge 8⅛s77	33	103	100⅞	103	+2⅛
FishrFd 6⅛s94	72	80	78⅛	80	+2
FlaECst 5s2011	160	110½	76	107½	+31¾
FlaPLt 8⅛s75	31	105½	103⅛	105⅛	+ ⅞
FMC cv4⅛s92	113	80	76⅛	80	+5
FoodFair 8⅞s96	29	98⅛	96⅛	98⅛	+2⅛
FoodFair 4s79	6	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+ ⅛
Ford Mt 8¼s74	116	105⅛	103⅛	104⅛	— ⅛
Ford Mt 8⅛s90	93	106½	104⅛	105½	+2⅛
FordC 8⅞sApr	11	104⅞	103	103	—1
FordCr 8⅞sNov	104	104½	104	104½	+ ⅛
FordCrd 8⅛s75	69	105⅛	104⅛	104⅞	— ⅜
FordCrd 8⅛s91	412	103¼	101	103	+2½
FordCrd 8⅝s76	115	105	104	104⅞	+1
ForMcKes 6s94	81	94	90	90	
Fruehauf 6s87	1	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+ ⅛
Fruehf 5⅛s94	246	95	92	92¼	+3¾
FruehFin 8.70s	79	104⅛	103	104	+1½
FruehFin 7.50s	177	99½	98⅞	99½	
Fuquain 7⅞s95	254	190	182	185	+12⅞
Fuqualnd 7s88	15	74	73½	73½	— ⅛
GAC Cp 5⅞s94	186	62¾	61	62	+3
GAC PCr 12s75	758	106	103	103⅛	— ⅛
GAC Fin 10¼s	215	102½	100⅞	101	+ ½
GAC Fin 9⅛s	137	101½	100½	101	
GenCig 5⅛s87	2	70	70	70	
GenElec 7⅛s96	224	102½	100⅛	101⅞	+2⅛
GenEl 5.30s92	95	81⅛	80	81⅛	+1⅛
GenElec 3⅛s76	155	88⅛	87⅛	88⅛	+1⅛
GnElCr 8⅛s76	137	105⅛	103⅞	104⅛	— ⅛
GnElCr 7⅛s78	231	101	99⅛	101	+1⅛
GenFds 8⅞s90	1	111	111	111	+1⅛
GenFds 8⅛s75	45	108	104⅛	108	+1⅛
GenFds 3⅞s76	11	84	83⅞	84	+ ⅛
GenHost 6s90f	8	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
GenInst cv5s92	225	61⅞	60⅛	61⅛	+1
GenInst 4¼s85	2	83⅛	83	83⅛	+2⅛
GenMill 8⅞s95	1	106	106	106	+2
GMotAc 8⅞s77	82	108½	107	108½	+1⅛
GnMotAcc 8s93	238	103⅛	101½	103	+2⅛
GMot Ac7⅞s90	247	95⅛	93⅛	95½	+2¼
GMotAc 6⅞s88	218	88	84⅛	85⅛	+1⅛
GnMotAcc 5s77	131	89	83	88⅛	+ ⅜
GnMotAcc 5s80	227	84	81⅛	82⅛	+1¼
GnMotAcc 5s81	18	82	81⅛	82	+1⅛
GMotAc 4⅞s87	60	74⅛	71⅛	74	+1⅛
GMotAc 4⅝s82	56	77⅛	75	77	+1⅛
GMotAc 4⅝s83	87	76⅛	75⅛	76⅛	+1⅛
GMotAc 4⅝s86	46	72⅛	71	72⅛	+1
GMotAc 4⅝s85	45	74⅛	71⅛	74	+3⅛
GnMotAcc 4⅜s79	148	79	77⅛	77⅛	+ ¼
GMotAc 3⅞s75	146	88⅛	87⅛	88⅛	+1⅛
GMotAc 3⅝s72	180	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	— ⅛
GMotCp 3⅛s79	5	77	77	77	
GenPU 10⅛s74	108	108	106⅛	107	+1
GenPU 10⅛s80	191	111⅛	109	111	+2
GTCal 9⅞s2000	132	111⅛	[illegible]	110⅛	— ½
GTCal 8⅞s95	37	104⅛	103	104⅛	+2⅛
GenT El 9⅞s95	31	113	109	109	
GenT El 9⅛s76	97	106½	105½	105⅞	+1⅛
GenT El 6⅛s91	206	85	81⅛	83	+2
GenTel cv5s92	456	82⅛	80⅛	80⅛	+ ⅜
GenTel cv4s90	140	76	74	74⅛	— ⅜
Genesco 9⅛s76	46	105½	104⅛	105	
GaPac 5⅛s94	106	119½	118	118	+2
GaPac 5⅛s96	343	102¼	100⅞	101⅞	+1⅛
GaPow 8⅞s2000	399	106½	104½	105¼	+2⅛
GaPow 8⅛s2001	103	104¼	102	102	
GaPow 7⅞s2001	18	95	95	95	— ½
GidLew 4⅝s87	28	68	64	68	+4
GlenAldn 7⅛s85	1312	70½	68	70	+2½
GlenAlden 6s88	832	57	57	58¾	+3
Goodrch 8⅛s94	27	101	101	101	+ ¼
Goodyear 8.60s	12	106⅛	105	105	
GordcnJly 5s88	56	90	87⅛	88½	+ ⅞
Gould 9⅞s95	10	104	103	103	
Grace cv4½s90	39	65⅛	64	64	+1
Granite 4⅜s94	834	71	68½	69⅞	+6⅞
Grant 4⅞s87	9	70	70	70	
Grant 4⅞s96	231	107½	106	107	+1⅛
GtNNek 4⅛s91	51	87	84	84½	—2½
GtNoRy 4⅛s76	5	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	+1⅛
GtNR 3⅛s2000	13	40½	40	40	
GtWstUnit 6s87	6	71	71	71	
Greyhd 6⅛s90	1045	137	129⅞	131	+2½
Grolier 5⅛s91	119	101⅞	100⅞	101⅞	+ ⅛
Grolier 4⅛s87	152	68½	66⅛	68	—1
Grum cv3¼s92	151	55	53½	54½	
GulfMO 5s15A	4	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
GulfMO 5s56	19	55¼	54½	54½	— ½
GulfMO 4s44B	18	44½	43	43	—1½
GulfOil 8⅛s95	45	107¼	106	106	+ ¼
GlfResC 6⅛s91	155	76½	74½	74½	+1⅛
GlfStUt 2⅞s81	13	70⅛	73⅛	70⅛	+1⅛
GlfStUt 3s78	1	63	63	63	
Gulf Wind 6s87	14	67	66¼	67	
GulfWtind 6s89	360	66½	64½	66½	+2½
Glf&Wn 5⅛s93	873	69½	66½	68	+3⅛
Glf&Wn 5⅛s87	145	80	77	79⅛	+4⅛
GlfWst 5⅛s87A	49	79	77	79	+4
HackWat 2⅜s76	10	80	80	80	
HamPap 5s94	10	80¼	80¼	80¼	— ¾
HarvyAl 9⅞s96	42	104⅞	101	104⅞	+3⅛
HawaiiEl 9s74	14	105	104½	105	
HawEl 9s2000	7	106	105½	105½	
HellerW 9⅛s89	28	107	107	107	+2
HellerW 9⅛s91	71	103	102⅞	102⅞	+1⅛
HelmrchP 5s87	166	105	102⅛	104	+1½
Heublen 5⅛s94	278	116	112½	116	+4¼
HillsSpk 5⅛s88	13	97	92½	97	+4⅞
HilmHot 5⅛s95	138	103⅞	95½	99⅛	+4⅛
HockVal 4⅛s99	8	56⅛	56¼	56⅛	
HoernrWa 5s94	81	83	82	82¼	+1⅛
HolidInn 9⅛xw	125	107	105	106	+1½
Honywl 3.35s72	9	97 17-32	97⅞	97 17-32	—15-32
HookCh 4⅞s91	10	68	68	68	
HouseFin 9s76	84	106½	105	105⅞	+ ⅝
HousFin 8⅛s75	213	105⅞	104	104½	
HouseFin 5s82	2	76½	76⅛	76½	
HousFin 4⅞s81	16	81	76⅛	81	+3½
HousFin 4⅝s77	4	85½	85⅛	85½	
HousFin 4⅝s87	55	66⅛	66½	66½	— ½
HouseFin 4s79	25	81⅛	79⅛	79½	— ⅛
HousLP 5⅛s85	28	110½	109	109	—1
HousNG 8.85s	10	103	103	103	+ ½
Howmet 4⅛s92	73	60½	59½	60	
IllBell 7⅝s2006	1262	101	97	103½	+4
IllBellTel 3s78	6	76	76	76	—2
Ill Cen 3⅛s79A	15	73	73	73	
Ill Cen 3⅛s89H	1	54	54	54	
IndHead 5½s93	207	94	91½	92½	+3⅛
IndMich 8⅛s75	18	103⅛	102½	103⅛	
IndMich 8s74	40	102⅞	102	102	— ½
IndMich 4⅞s78	15	94⅛	94¼	94¼	+1⅛
IndsINII 8⅛s96	54	100⅛	99½	100	+ ½
InlandSt 8⅛s95	10	104⅛	103⅛	104⅛	+1⅛
InlandSt 4½s89	10	69	69	69	
InlandSt 4⅜s87	9	68½	68½	68½	
IntHarv 8⅞s95	95	104	103⅛	104	+ ½
IntHar 4.80s91	38	67	65½	67	+1⅛
IntHarv 4⅝s88	5	64⅛	64	64	+ ⅛
IntHarC 8⅝s75	91	105	103½	104	+ ½
IntHarC 4⅝s81	46	76	72⅛	76	+3
IntHarC 4⅝s79	45	78½	77½	77½	+1⅛
IntMin cv4s1	108	60	59	59⅛	+ ⅛
IntNick 6.85s93	70	89	87	87	—1
Int Pap 8.85s95	45	108	107⅛	107⅛	+1⅛
IntSilv cv5s93	62	75½	74⅛	75	+1⅛
IntTT 8.90s95	20	108½	108½	108½	+1½
IntTT 8.30s75	97	104	103	104	+1
IntTT 4.90s87	4	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	
InterSir cv4s92	86	54½	51⅛	54	+2⅛
IntstOil 3⅛s77	1	81½	81½	81½	+1
IpcoHosp 5⅛s89	38	77⅛	75	75	+1⅛
JerC PL 2⅞s76	5	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	— ⅛
JimWalt 5⅛s91	630	107	105	106	+1½
JoneLau 9⅞s95	145	97⅛	94½	96⅛	+ ⅞
JoneLau 6⅛s94	75	66⅞	63½	65	+1
KaneMil 9⅛s90	44	94	92⅞	94	+1
KaufBrd 6s95	238	134⅛	131	134⅛	+7
KaysrR 8⅛s96	23	98	97	97	—1
Kennecot 7⅞s	65	100	99¼	100	+1
KerrMc 3⅛s92	647	106	99⅞	101	+ ⅞
KimbCl 5⅞s91	2	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	+ ⅛
KimbCl 4⅝s86	20	74	74	74	+1⅛
Kirsch 6s95	36	112⅞	112½	112½	
KresgeSS 5s95	359	177½	171⅛	171⅛	+2⅞
Kroger 9s95	9	110	109	109	+ ½
Kroger 8⅞s75	6	105	104	104½	+ ½
viLSMS 3⅛s97f	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
viLVHT 5s84f	8	17⅞	17½	17½	—2½
viLehVa 4⅛s74f	3	19	17½	19	+1½
viLehV 5s03f	2	6	6	6	
viLhV 4⅛sB03f	2	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
viLeV 4½sE03f	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
viLehVT 5s79f	5	15	15	15	
LibMcNL 5s89	56	70	67½	68	— ⅛
LiggMyer 6s92	16	83⅛	82	83	— ½
Ling TV 5⅛s76	87	79	78½	79	
LingTV 5s88	1258	47⅞	44½	46⅞	+2½
Litton 8⅞s76	257	102½	100¼	102	+1⅛
Litton cv3⅛s87	154	82⅛	80	80	
Lockhd 4⅛s76	23	67⅛	65	65	—1⅞
Lockh cv4⅛s92	837	36	34	34⅛	— ⅛
Loews 6⅞s93	1191	80½	77	80¼	+3
Lone SC 5⅛s93	149	115	112½	115	+4
LoneSC 4⅞s90	15	72	68½	68½	—3½
Lone SG 9⅛s95	26	110⅛	110	110⅛	+ ⅛
LongILt 8⅞s75	35	104	103	103	+ ⅞
Lorilird 6⅞s93	57	78	76⅛	78	+3⅛
Lorilird 4⅞s86	37	74	73	73	+2
Lorilird 3⅞s78	5	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	
LousvGE 9⅛s	9	113⅛	110½	110½	—3⅛
LouGE 2⅞s79	20	71⅛	70½	70½	—1
LouNsh 4⅝s87	25	64	64	64	—1⅛
LouN 3⅞s2003I	4	53	53	53	
LuckyStr 5s95	5	191⅛	191⅛	191⅛	—10⅛
LykY 7⅛s94old	2019	64⅞	61⅞	63⅛	+3
Lyk 7⅛s94new	504	65⅛	61⅛	65½	+3⅛
MackF 9⅛s91	134	101⅞	100	101	+ ½
MackF 9⅛s90	251	100	99	99⅛	
MackF 8⅛s77	201	100	99	99⅛	+ ⅛
MackT 5⅛s81	10	72	72	72	—1
MacyCr 7⅞s77	145	100	98⅛	99	
Macy cv5s92	27	115⅛	115	115⅛	—2⅞
Macy cv4⅛s90	5	132⅛	132⅛	132⅛	—7⅛
MadSqG 6⅛s87	14	78⅛	77	78	+1
MaineC 5⅞s78	4	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	+ ⅛
MeYnkP 9.10s	76	104⅛	104	104⅛	
MeYnkP 8⅛s	38	101⅛	101	101	+1⅞
MeYnk 7⅛s76	29	97⅛	96⅛	97	+1
MAPCO 11s75	164	110	108	108⅛	
MarO 8⅛s2000	30	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	— ⅛
MaraOil 4⅝s87	10	72	72	72	+ ⅛
Marcor 6⅞s88	301	82⅛	80⅞	82⅛	+1⅛
Marcor 5s96	300	106	103	103	+1⅛
MartMar 6s74	25	88	87	88	+3
Md Cup 5.80s92	57	76½	73½	76⅛	—1⅛
MdCup 5⅛s94	38	87⅛	84⅛	87½	+2⅞
Masco 5⅞s94	10	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛	+ ⅛
MassMu 6⅞s90	162	122	114	122	+7⅛
MayDStCr 9s89	38	105	104⅛	105	— ⅛
MayDCr 8⅞s76	52	104½	103⅛	104½	+1
MayerOs 7.85s	2	95	95	95	
McCror 10⅛s85	43	101⅛	100	101⅛	+1
McCror 7⅛s94	119	75	72⅛	74	+1⅛
McCror 5⅛s92	88	116⅛	111	112	+7
McCror 5⅛s76	4	81	80⅛	81	
McCrory 5s81	28	64⅛	64	64⅛	+ ½
McDonD 4⅞s91	278	83	81	82	+5⅛
McGHill 3⅞s92	59	63	62	62⅛	—1⅛
MeadCp 8⅛s95	26	103⅛	100⅛	103⅛	+2
Medusa 5⅛s88	25	117	117	117	+3½
MelvSho 4⅞s96	70	105	103⅛	106	+2⅛
Memorx 5⅛s90	776	58⅞	56	56	+1
MercanSt 8.70s	84	103	103	103	+1⅛
MGM 5s93	190	61⅛	60	60⅛	— ⅛
MichB 7⅞s2011	247	102⅛	100	101	+4
MichBT 4⅞s91	5	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+ ⅛
MichBT 3⅛s88	13	56½	55⅛	55⅛	—2⅛
MilesLab 6⅛s92	5	81	81	81	1
MplsStL 6s85	1	72½	72½	72½	
MSPSSM 4s91	5	50	50	50	
MissRiv 9⅞s90	39	109⅛	107⅛	109	+2
MoKanT 4s90	30	40⅛	40⅛	40½	+1½
MoPac 5s2045f	407	50	49½	50	+ ⅞
MoP 4⅛s2030f	169	49	46½	48½	+1½
MoPac 4⅛s90	277	53⅞	52⅛	53	+ ½
XoPa 4⅛s2005	114	49⅛	47½	48	+ ⅛
MohDaz 5⅛s94	243	70	68½	70	+2⅛
viMohkM 4s91f	14	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Mongrm 10⅛s	940	102⅞	101⅛	102⅛	+ ⅛
Monon 6s2007f	6	68	68	68	—1⅛
Monsanto 9⅛s	71	107	106⅛	106⅛	— ⅛
MontPw 8⅛s74	30	104	103	103	— ⅛
MontWd 4⅞s90	37	73	72	72	
MtWdCr 9⅛s90	70	107⅛	106⅛	106⅛	— ⅛
MtWdCr 9s89	44	105	104⅛	104⅛	+2⅛
MtWdCr 6⅛s87	84	84	82	84	3
MtWdCr 5⅛s81	103	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+1⅛
MtWdCr 4⅞s80	10	77	77	77	
MtWdCr 4⅝s81	4	75	75	75	
Mony Mtg 7s90	314	113	109½	112	+2⅛
MorE 3⅝s2000	7	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
MorNor 8⅞s95	8	105	105	105	+1
MtSt TT 9s2010	164	109	107⅛	108⅛	+ ⅛
MtSt TT 2⅞s86	19	57	56	56	—1
MSL cv4⅛s84	43	71½	68	68	—3½
Nabis 7⅞s2001	21	102	101	102	+1
Nat Can 5s93	5	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	—1⅛
Nat Cash 7.70s	159	100½	97	100	+2½
Nat Cash 6s95	642	96⅛	94⅞	95⅛	+2
Nat Cash .560s	5	80	79	80	+1
NatCash 4⅞s85	14	77	77	77	+2
NatCash 4⅞s87	16	70½	69	70½	+1½
NatCityL 5⅛s38	226	102½	100	101	+4⅛
NatDairy 3⅞s76	6	84	84	84	
NatDist 4⅞s83	2	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	+1
Nat Dist 4⅛s92	60	75⅛	72⅛	72⅛	
NatHome 4⅞s95	196	99	97	97	+7
Nat Ind 5⅞s88	92	64	59	59	— ⅛
Nat Lead 4⅞s89	8	67½	66	67½	+1
Nat Steel 8s95	43	100	98⅛	100	2
NatSteel 4⅝s89	2	70	70	70	+ ⅞
Nat Tea 5s77	16	84½	84½	84½	
NatGsP 6⅞s77	25	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	— ½
Newbry 6⅛s94	142	99½	94½	99½	+5½
NEngTT 8⅛s	143	107	105⅛	106	+1½
NEngTel 8.20s	[illegible]	[illegible]	102⅛	104	+2¼
NEngTT 3s82	2	70	70	70	+1
Newhall cv6s95	35	102	97½	102	+4½
NJ BellT 9.35s	115	114	112	114	+1⅛
NJBel 7⅛s2011	118	96½	93½	96½	+3½
viNYCen 6s80f	101	22	21½	21½	+1½
viNYCen 6s90f	14	47⅛	47	47	+2
viNYC 5s2013f	56	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—1
viNYC 4⅛s2013f	164	12⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
viNYCen 4s78f	20	12⅛	12	12	+ ⅛
viNYCH 3⅛s97f	20	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+1⅛
viNYLS 3⅛s98f	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+1⅛
viNYM 3⅛s98r	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
NYL&W 4⅛s73	17	70	70	7	
viNYNH 4⅛s22	5	4	4	4	
viNYNH 4s07	205	12	10⅛	10⅛	—1½
NYS EG 8⅛s75	38	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	+1⅛
NY SusW 4s94	4	78	78	78	+1½
NYTel 9⅛s2015	197	112	110	113	+1
NYTel 7⅞s2006	65	102	98⅛	102⅛	+2⅛
NYTel 4⅝s91	108	70	68⅛	70	+2
NYTel 4⅞s93	13	65½	63⅛	65⅛	+ ⅜
NYTel 3⅞s96	25	53	51⅛	53	+ ½
NYTel 3s81	1	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	+ ¼
NYTel 2⅞s82	10	65	65	65	
NiagMP 4⅞s87	15	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	
NiagMP 3⅛s83	4	64½	64½	64½	—1
NiagMP 2⅞s80	10	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+ ⅛
NL Ind 7⅛s95	106	97⅛	95⅛	97⅛	+3⅛
NoAmPhil 4s92	117	63⅛	60	60½	—1½
NoARk 7.30s77	225	96⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+3
NorARk 5⅛s91	3	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	+ ⅛
NorARk 4⅛s91	181	72½	70	72	+3½
NorCen 4½s74	2	41½	41½	41½	
NorIllG 8⅛s76	45	106	105½	105½	— ⅛
NorInPS 8⅞s75	49	104	102	103⅞	+ ⅞
NorNG 9⅛s90	6	110	109	109	— ½
NorNG 8⅛s74	52	104⅝	103	104⅝	+ ½
Nor Nat G 8s91	20	101½	100½	101½	3
orNG 5⅛s/79	9	85½	85½	85½	
NorNG 4⅞s81	4	82	82	82	+2
NorNG 4⅝s81	5	78½	76½	76½	—2
NorNG 4⅛s78	27	89	89	89	— ⅛
NorNG 4⅛s84	5	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	
NorNG 3⅛s73	12	94	94	94	
NorPac 4s84	3	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
NorPac 4s97	13	51⅛	51½	51½	— ⅛
NorPac 4s97r	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
NorPac 3s2047	94	36	34⅛	35	+ ½
NoPac 3s2047r	24	37	35	35	
NorStaP 8⅛s74	90	104½	103⅛	104⅛	+ ⅜
NorStaP 4⅞s91	7	72	72	72	
NorStaP 4⅝s93	17	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	+ ⅛
NorStaP 4s88	30	65½	65½	65⅛	+1⅛
NorStaP 2⅞s75	5	86⅛	86½	86⅛	— ⅛
NSP Wis 4⅞s94	5	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	
Northrp 4⅞s87	55	65⅛	64⅛	65⅛	+ ½
Nowst Bn 6⅞s	22	99	98	99	
NwstInd 7⅛s94	159	82	81	81½	+ ⅛
NwnBell 7⅞s	259	101⅛	99½	101⅛	+4⅛
NwnMut 6s91	51	114	112	112½	+2½
NortSim 6s98	23	73½	72½	73	+ ½
OakElec 4⅞s87	39	55	52	53	+2½
OccidnP 7⅛s96	2510	100½	95	96¼	—2¼
Ogden Cp 5s93	59	66	64⅛	65	+2
Ohio Edis 3s74	30	90	89⅛	90	— ½
Ohio Ed 2⅞s80	15	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	+ ⅛
Ohio Ed 2⅞s75	88	86⅛	85⅛	86½	+1
Ohio Pw 7⅛s76	30	100	100	100	—1⅛
Oneida 5⅛s88	4	81⅛	81	81⅛	+ ½
Otis Elv 6⅞s	77	105½	103	104	1
Outb M 7⅛/s96	5	95	94⅛	95	—2
Outlet cv5⅛s85	18	100½	98¼	100	+ ⅛
OwenCo 6⅞s9	20	83½	83½	83⅛	— ½
Owenl 7⅛s2001	21	97	97	97	
Owen Ill 4⅛s92	212	102	99	99	+ ⅞
OwenIllOv fn5s	1	102	102	102	
PacGE 8⅞s2002	58	108½	106⅛	108½	+1⅛
PacGE 8s2003	218	103⅛	101	101⅞	+2¼
Pac G&E 5s89	54	75	74	75	+2
Pac G&E 5s91	14	75	74½	75	+2⅛
Pac GE 4⅞s92	9	69	69	69	+1
Pac GE 4⅝s96	25	74	72	72½	+1
Pac GE 4⅝s90	30	68⅛	68	68	— ½
Pac GE 4⅝s93	7	65½	63⅛	63⅛	—3
PGE 4⅛s96KK	28	64⅛	64	64⅛	—1⅛
Pac GE 4⅞s94	2	61½	61½	61½	
Pac GE 3⅞s78	24	81½	80⅞	81½	+1⅛
Pac GE 3⅞s88	4	60	58⅛	60	
Pac GE 3⅞s82	3	65	65	65	—3
PGE 3⅛s84 W	12	62½	62	62	+1⅛
PGE 3⅛s84 X	24	63⅛	61⅛	63⅛	+2⅛
Pac G&E 3s74	45	90	89⅛	89⅛	+ ⅛
Pac G&E 3s77	7	78	78	78	
Pac G&E 3s79	7	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	+ ⅛
PacGTran 8s90	29	100	98½	100	+1½
PacNwBT 8⅛s	23	106⅛	105½	106	+1½
Pac SwA 6s87	71	68	67	67	— ⅛
PacT&T 9⅛s	90	110½	108	108	— ½
PacT&T 8⅛s	248	107½	105½	107	1⅛
Pac T&T 8.65s	333	107	104	106⅛	+1½
Pac T&T 7.80s	315	102	97½	101⅛	+3⅛
PacT&T 4⅞s88	63	70½	70	70½	+3⅛
PacT&T 3⅞s91	14	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	
PacT&T 3⅛s81	4	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	+ ⅛
PacT&T 3⅛s83	33	65	64⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
PacT&T 3⅛s87	5	59⅞	59	59⅞	+ ⅞
PacT&T 2⅞s86	10	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
PacT&T 2⅞s85	7	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	+ ⅛
PAA 11⅛s85	971	103	101⅛	102½	+1⅛
PAA 11⅛s86	789	101½	100⅛	101½	+1½
PAA cv 5⅛s89	651	64	59⅛	61⅛	—1
PAA cv 4⅞s79	22	177	160	160	
PAA cv 4⅛s84	309	101	93	93½	—3½
PAA cv 4⅛s86	1297	255	50¼	51¾	— ¾
Park H cv4s92	432	57	66⅞	67	—2
viPennC 6⅛s93f	39	47	45⅛	47	+1
Pen Dix cv5s82	99	66	63⅛	64⅛	+2⅛
Penney 8⅞s95	12	108	107	108	+2⅞
Penney 4⅛s84	5	68½	68½	68½	+1⅛
Penna Co 9s94	319	99	95	98½	+4⅞
Pen PwLt 3s75	16	84	83	83⅛	— ½
viPa RR 4⅛s81f	197	18	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
viPa RR 4⅛s84f	87	17⅛	15⅛	17⅛	+2⅛
viPaRR 2⅛s85f	27	16	15⅛	16	— ½
Penz Un 9⅞s76	101	105⅛	104⅛	105⅛	+1⅛
PenzUn 8⅞s96	115	100	96⅛	99⅛	+ ¾
Penz Un 7⅛s88	13	91½	89	91½	+2⅛
Penz Un 7⅛s28	10	88	87⅛	88	+ ⅛
PenzUn 5⅛s95	173	97	94	96	+3⅛
Per Mar 3⅞s60	6	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	+ ⅛
Pet Inc 8s91	2	100	100	100	
Phelps D 8.10s	10	101	101	101	
Phil BW 4⅛s77	17	32	31	32	+1
Phila El 9s95	44	111	108⅛	111	+2
Philw El 8⅛s76	4	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	
Phila El 8s75	72	103⅛	102⅛	103	+ ⅞
PhilEl 7⅞s2001	136	100½	96⅛	100	+3⅛
Phila El 6⅛s93	13	87⅛	84⅛	87⅛	+3
Phila El 6⅛s97	79	86	83⅛	86	+6
Phila El 5s89	30	74⅛	73	74⅛	+2⅛
Phila El 4⅞s87	15	70⅛	70½	70½	
Phila El 4⅞s94	5	69	68⅛	68⅛	+1⅛
Phila wel 4⅛s86	21	74	70	74	+4⅛
Phila El 3⅛s88	24	63⅛	62⅛	63½	+2
Phila El 3⅛s83	10	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	+2½
Phila El 3⅛s85	23	61	61	61	+ ⅛
Phila El 2⅞s71	25	99	99	99	
Phila El 2⅞s74	74	89	88	88	— ⅛
PhilMor cv6s94	42	242	229	242	+22½
Philip In 10s77	62	105⅛	104	104	—1
PhilIP 7⅞s2001	117	100⅛	98⅛	100	+1⅛
Phil VH 5⅛s94	510	72	70	70	—3
Pillsby 4⅞s89	90	102⅛	102	102½	+1½
PionNG 9⅞s75	5	105⅛	106	106	+1
PCC SL 5⅛s75	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—1⅞
PotEl 9⅛s2005	55	109½	109	109½	—2½
PubSvCol 8⅛s	52	105½	105½	105½	
PubSEG 9s95	122	108	107	107	+1
PubSEG 4⅛s77	8	87⅛	84⅛	84⅛	—1⅛
PubSEG 3⅛s75	20	85	84½	85	—2½
PubSEG 2s72	18	97⅛	97 3-16	97⅛	+1-16
PubSEG 2⅞s79	5	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	+ ⅛
PubSvln 8⅛s74	1	104½	104½	104½	—2
PuerRTel 7.40s	8	82	81	82	+7
Pullman 5⅞s57	5	73	73	73	
Pullm Tr 10s85	11	108	108	108	— ⅛
PullmTr 8⅞s85	31	102	100½	102	+1½
Purex cv4⅞s94	90	76½	74½	76	+1
QuakOat 7.70s	80	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+1⅛
ShellO 8⅛s2000	23	107½	105	107½	+2
Quak St O 9s95	77	106	105	105½	— ½
RCA 9s75	134	108	106⅛	108	+ ⅜
RCA cv 4⅛s92	650	80	76	76	+3⅛
RalsP 7.70s96	15	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+2⅛
Ralst P 4⅞s92	150	122½	116	116	+ ⅞
Ramada 8s95	65	225	200½	200½	—15⅛
Rapid Am 7s94	670	65⅛	64	65	+1
Ray M 10⅞s75	123	108	107	107	—1
Readg 3⅛s95	58	34½	33	34½	+3½
RdgBat 5⅛s88	424	106	101	102⅛	— ¼
Reeves Br 4s91	32	99⅛	90	99⅛	+9⅛
Rep Stl 8.90s95	27	106	104	104⅛	+1⅛
Rever cv5⅛s92	4	80	78	78	—1
Reylnd 7⅛s2001	10	94	94	94	+1½
RevM cv4⅛s91	249	62	60⅛	62	+2
Rey Tob 8⅛s74	60	104	102½	104	+1½
Rey Tob 7⅞s94	121	101⅛	99⅛	101⅛	+1⅛
Reyn Tob 7s89	16	94	90⅛	91	+ ⅜
Rheingd 6⅛s94	113	90	88	88½	+1½
RochTel 4⅛s74	29	101½	99½	100	—3
Rockwel 8⅛s95	3	102	102	102	
Rohr cv 5⅛s85	100	84⅛	83	83⅛	+1⅛
RyderS 11⅛s90	123	115⅛	114	115⅛	+1⅛
Safeco 7s78	10	98	98	98	—1
SLSF 5s2006f	27	55⅛	54	55⅛	+2⅛
StLouSF 4s97	9	52½	49	52½	+3½
Sanders cv5s92	165	52	50⅛	50½	+ ½
SaFeInd 6⅛s98	304	102	96½	101½	+5½
Sa Fe In 5⅛s87	39	119⅛	112	116	+4
SaFePip 8⅛s80	8	104⅛	104	104⅛	+1½
Schlitz 7.20s96	26	94	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅜
SCM Cp 9⅛s90	82	104	101	104	+3
SCM Cp 5⅛s87	20	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+1⅞
SCM cv 5⅛s88	153	71½	69½	71½	+5
ScottP 8⅞s2000	7	107	106½	106½	+ ½
SbdCstL 8.35s	52	101⅛	100	100½	+ ½
Seagrm 7⅛s78	183	102	101⅛	101⅛	
Searle 8.70s95	46	105	105	105	+1
Sears R 8⅛s95	93	108⅛	108	108⅛	+1⅛
Sears R 8⅛s76	145	105⅛	104⅛	105	+ ⅛
Sears R 6⅛s93	111	90½	88	93½	+2½
Sears R 4⅞s83	207	83	81	82⅛	+2
SearsR Ac 5s82	155	81½	80	81½	+2½
SearsAc 4⅞s72	32	99	99	99	
SearsAc 4⅞s77	43	85	84⅛	84⅛	+ ⅜
SeatrainL 6s94	309	70½	68½	70	— ⅛
ShellOil 5.30s92	55	80½	79	80½	+2⅛
Shell Oil 4⅞s86	33	76⅛	74⅛	76⅛	— ⅛
SherWm 6⅛s95	121	112	109⅛	112	+5⅛
Signal 8.85s94	233	100⅛	98	100	+2⅛
Sinclair 4.60s88	5	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	+ ⅛
Sinclr cv4⅛s86	134	131	126½	126½	+1⅛
Singer 8⅛s76	100	104⅛	102⅛	103⅛	+1
SkellyO 8.15s76	23	103⅛	103	103	+ ⅛
Skil Cp cv5s92	63	87	83½	87	+4
Smith AO 10⅛	10	110	110	110	—2
Socony 4⅛s93	203	71⅛	70⅛	70⅛	+2⅛
Socony 2⅛s76	22	81⅛	81⅛	81½	+ ⅛
Sol B cv4⅛s92	534	75½	73⅛	75	+1
SoCnBTel 8⅛s	106	104⅛	102⅛	104⅛	+2⅛
SoBell TT 9.05s	123	110⅛	109	110	+1½
SoCawEd 3⅛s83	174	80	76⅛	76⅛	
SoCalGas 8.85s	74	106½	105⅛	105½	
SoCnlGs 9⅛s95	47	109⅛	109	109	+ ½
SoNGas 9⅛s76	57	107⅛	106½	106½	+⅜
SoNGas 7.70s91	68	98	95⅛	98	+2⅛
SouNGs 7.65s72	37	101	100	100⅛	— ½
SoNEngT 8⅛s	69	103	101	103	+2⅛
SoPac 5⅛s83	27	78	77	78	+2⅛
SoPac 4⅛s81	45	74⅛	72	74½	+3½
S PacOr 4⅛s77	65	86½	86⅛	86¼	
SoPac 2⅛s96	23	42	41⅞	42	—2
SouthRy 5s94	20	67	65	66⅛	+1¼
SoRyMem 5s96	12	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	—11
Yw BelTel 8⅛s	295	107⅛	106	106⅛	+1
SwBellT 6⅞s	758	95	89½	92½	+4
SwBellT 2⅞s85	6	61	61	61	+1
SperryRd 8.20s	77	102⅞	102	102½	+1½
Spiegel 5⅛s83	13	71	70½	71	+ ½
Spiegelinc 5s87	4	65	64⅛	65	+1
Sprague 4⅛s92	96	52⅛	50	52	+3
StdBrands 7⅛s	60	102½	102½	102½	+1⅛
Std Intl cv 5s87	6	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+4⅛
StdOilCal 7s96	371	98	94⅛	97½	+3⅛
St O Cal 5⅞s92	28	84⅛	83½	84	+1⅞
St O Cal 4⅞s83	46	78⅛	77⅛	78⅛	+ ⅛
Std OilInd 6s91	71	89⅛	86⅛	89	+2⅛
Std OilInd 4s78	67	89⅛	84⅛	87⅛	+3¼
YldOilInd 5s96	1208	107⅛	105	105½	+2⅛
Std O In 4⅛s83	72	80½	78⅛	80	+1⅛
Std O In 3⅛s82	1	72	72	72	
St OilNJ 6⅛s98	222	95	90⅛	94½	+5½
Std Oil NJ 6s97	160	83⅛	86	87⅛	+2⅛
StdO NJ 2⅞s74	46	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	— ⅛
StOOh 8⅛s2000	15	105½	104⅛	105⅛	+1
StOilOh 7.60s99	5	100	100	100	+2
Std Packg 6s90	4	65	62	65	+4
StPkg cv5⅛s90	13	67	66⅛	66⅛	+ ½
StdPrud 6⅛s90	136	83⅛	83	83⅛	+ ½
Stauf Ch 8⅛s96	60	102½	100⅛	102½	+1⅛
Stauff cv4½s91	155	92	90	91	+2
Steven cv4s90	207	67½	65⅛	67½	+2⅛
Storer cv4½s86	108	69½	67⅛	69	+1
SunOil 8⅛s2000	42	105⅛	105	105	—3⅛
Sun Oil 4⅞s90	10	73½	73½	73½	+1
Sundst cv5s93	5	62½	62½	62½	+1
Sunray 4⅛s87	25	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	—1⅛
Sunsh M 6⅛s89	91	92⅛	89	89	—1½
Survey Fd 5s84	66	35	32	32	—1
SwiftCo 7⅛s78	211	100	99⅛	100	+2
Talcot Nt1 6s94	290	84½	80⅞	84⅛	+5⅛
Tandy 6⅛s78	1	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	
Tappan 5⅛s94	33	93	92	93	+1
Teledy 7⅞s94	12	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	—3⅛
Teledyne 7s99	123	76½	74	76	+1
Teledy 6⅛s92	30	77	74	76	+3½
Teledy 3⅛s92	141	63	60	60	
Tennec 10⅛s78	151	110½	107½	110⅛	+ ½
Tenneco 9⅞s75	277	105⅛	104½	104½	— ⅛
Tenneco 7s93	160	85	83½	84½	+1
Tenneco 6⅛s92	429	103	98⅛	102	+3⅛
Tenneco 6s79	207	87	85	86½	+2
TennV Au 9⅛s	26	115	114	115	+3
TennV Au 8⅞s	10	105½	105½	105½	—1⅛
TennV Au 8s74	92	104	103½	104	— ½
TennVaAu 7⅛s	252	103	101½	102	+1⅛
Texaco 7⅞s2001	167	103⅞	101	103	+2⅞
Texaco 5⅛s97	63	84⅛	82⅛	84⅛	+2⅛
TexasCo 3⅞s83	81	73½	72	73½	+2¼
Tex Pac 3⅞s85	13	70	64⅛	70	+5⅛
Textron 8.60s75	57	105	103	105	+2
Textron 5⅞s92	23	78	77	78	+2⅛
The RW 5⅛s86	22	80	80	80	+4½
Tide Oil 3⅛s86	5	69½	69½	69½	
ToledoE 9s2000	9	107½	107½	107½	
Trane cv4s92	162	133	101	103	+2
TWA 11s86	778	102	100½	102	+1½
TWA 10s85	1118	98½	96½	98	+2½
TWA 6⅛s78f	582	67	64½	66⅛	+2⅛
TWA cv5s94	876	70	67	67	+1
TWA cv4s92	1259	50	48	48⅞	+2⅛
Travler 8.70s95	213	107¼	105¼	106½	+1
TRWinc 8⅞s75	147	103⅞	102½	103⅞	— ⅞
TRWinc 5⅛s92	10	77⅛	77¼	77¼	
TylerCorp 5s93	13	80	78	79	+2
UnionBk 7.35s	34	93	92¼	93	+3
UnCarb 5.30s97	123	80	77½	78½	+1⅛
Union Cp 7s89	118	117	112	116½	+7½
Union Cp 6s88	74	88	83	87	+8
UnElMo 3⅛s82	1	63	63	63	—4
UnElMo 2⅞s75	2	84	84	84	
Un OCal 8⅛s76	103	104	102	104	+ ⅞
Un OCal 6⅛s98	25	87	85	87	+4⅛
UPacCp 4⅞s99	314	111	108½	111	+5⅛
Un Pac 8⅛s85	31	108½	107⅛	108½	+ ⅛
Un Pac 7.20s76	51	101⅛	100½	101⅛	+ ⅛
Un Pac 2⅞s76	2	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
Uniroyl 5½s96	709	104	103	103	+3½
Un AirLin 5s91	321	79½	76	78	+3
Unit AL 4⅛s92	401	63	60	61	+5⅛
UAirc cv5⅛s91	233	70	68⅛	69⅛	+1⅛
UAirc cv4⅛s88	3	100	98⅛	98⅛	+2⅛
UAirc cv4⅛s92	180	60	58	58½	+ ⅞
Un Bls 3⅞s77	3	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+ ⅛
Un Brnd 6⅛s88	80	72	69	71½	+2½
Un Brnd 5⅛s94	473	62	60⅞	61½	+1⅛
UnGasC 4⅝s78	10	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	
UnGasC 4⅛s78	9	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
UnGas P 10⅛s	37	107½	107	107	
UnGasP 8⅞s89	14	98	97½	98	+ ½
UnGasP 5⅞s80	26	80	79	80	+1⅞
UnGasP 5s78	18	78⅛	78	78⅛	+ ⅞
UnGasP 4⅞s72	5	98½	98½	98½	+5-32
UnGasP 4⅞s73	2	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅛
UnJerBk 7.95s	2	102	102	102	
UnMrch 9⅛s95	4	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	+1⅛
UnMrch cv4s90	277	87	82	87	+6⅛
U Nuclr cv5s88	42	75	73	73	—1⅞
US Finl 5⅛s91	307	100	98	99	+1
US Gyp 4⅞s91	42	71⅛	68⅛	68⅛	— ⅛
US Leas 9⅛s74	106	103½	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅛
US Plywd 8s96	118	100	98	100	+2
US Ply 4⅞s90	15	63½	63½	63½	
US Smlt 5⅞s93	160	70⅛	69⅛	69⅛	+ ⅛
USSmlt 5⅞s95	15	60⅛	58	59	+1
US Stl 7⅛s2001	211	99⅛	94⅞	98⅛	+1⅛
US Steel 4⅞s96	507	65	63	63⅛	+1⅛
US Steel 4⅛s86	62	76	75	75	+ ½
US Steel 4s83	144	75	74	74	+ ½
UnitUtil cv5s93	101	85	80	82	—2
Unver Cpl 7⅛s	316	81⅛	79	80⅛	+1⅛
Vanad 4⅛s76	13	83	83	83	
VerNucl 9⅞s98	105	108⅛	106⅛	107	+ ⅞
VaElPw 3⅞s86	79	67⅛	68⅛	69½	+1½
VaE Pw 2⅞s75	11	86½	86⅛	86½	—1
VirgRy Inc6s08	33	73	71	73	+ ½
Wabash 7⅛s77	97	101	99	100⅛	+ ⅛
Wabash 4⅛s91	17	49	48⅛	49	
Wabash 4s81	1	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	+ ⅞
Wag El 6⅞s86	1	77	77	77	+1
Walgrn 5⅛s91	211	92⅛	91	91½	+1½
Wall Mu 6⅛s91	60	94⅛	91½	93	+3
Warrn 3⅛s2000	22	30½	29½	29½	—2½
Wash G 8⅛s75	114	103	105⅛	106	+1⅛
WeanUn 5⅛s93	78	50	48	49	+4
Wean 5⅛s93-68	82	49	48	48	+3½
vjWShr 4s2361f	24	12	12	12	—1
WnAir L 5⅛s93	277	95	90	92¼	—1⅛
WnAutoS 7.85y	81	99	96⅛	98½	+1
Wn Elec 8⅞s95	274	106½	105	106	+1⅛
Wn Elec 7⅛s96	38	100½	99	100	+1⅛
Wn Md 5⅛s82	24	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
Wn Pac 5s84	29	44	41⅛	44	+2⅛
WnUnCp 7⅛s95	1006	120	117	118	
WnUnT 8.45s96	56	97½	95⅛	95⅛	—1⅛
WnUnTel 6⅛s89	90	80	76	80	+2½
WnUnTel 5⅛s87	1	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	
WnUn Tel 5s92	25	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	— ⅞
WestgCre 7.20s	257	102⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
WestgEl 8⅛s95	145	106½	105⅛	106½	+1½
WestgEl 5⅛s92	15	79⅛	78⅛	79½	+2⅛
Weyrh 8⅞s2000	110	105½	105	105½	+1
Weyerh 7.65s94	50	100	98⅛	100	+1⅛
Weyerh 5.20s91	113	78½	76⅛	78⅛	+1⅛
Wheel S 3⅞s75	26	78	74	78	+4⅛
Whirl 5⅞s86	2	81	81	81	
Whirl 3½s80	5	73	73	73	
WhiteCn 5⅛s92	383	109⅛	106⅛	107⅛	+9⅛
WhiteMt 5⅞s93	53	71	68	71	+3
Whittkr 10s88	597	89⅞	88	88⅞	+2⅛
Whittkr 4⅞s88	133	54⅛	53	53	—1
Wickes Cp 6s92	85	73⅛	71	73⅛	+2⅞
Wickes 5⅛s94	218	98	93⅛	98	+5⅛
Will Ros 5⅛s89	56	95	94⅛	94⅛	— ⅛
Wms Cos 1s81	237	107½	105½	107	+ ½
WmsCo 5.65s91	745	102½	100	101½	+2
WisCen 4⅞s29f	3	46	46	46	
WisElP 2⅞s76	15	81	80⅛	81	+ ⅛
Wis Tel 7⅛s2007	175	96⅛	93	96	+2⅛
WitcoCh 4⅞s93	19	75	74	74	+1
Woolwth 7⅞s96	120	97	95	96⅛	+1⅛
Womet 5⅛s94	16	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+ ¼
Xerox cv6s95	895	148	144	146	+3⅛
YonkEP 2⅞s76	20	82	82	82	+1⅛
YngSh 10⅛s2000	169	109	107	108⅛	+1⅛
ZapNor 4⅞s88	28	80	79	80	+4⅞
Zap N 4⅞s88B	47	79	78	78	+2⅛
Zap N 4⅞s88C	98	79⅛	77	78	+2
Zayre cv5⅛s94	50	110	110	110	
Zurn In 5⅛s94	100	90	89	89⅛	+2⅛

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Amst fn5⅛s73	8	96⅛	93	93	
Austri fn6⅛s77	3	97	97	97	
Austri fn6⅛s82	15	88½	88½	88½	
Austri fn5⅛s85	3	83	83	83	
Aust fn5⅛s Jul	1	84	84	84	
Aus 5⅛s82 Oct	6	83½	83½	83½	+2
Aust fn5⅛s80n	8	79	79	79	
Australia 5s72	6	98⅛	98	98⅛	+ ⅛
Australia 5s78	9	89	89	89	—7
Austral fn5s78	3	89	89	89	
Austral fn5s83	5	78	78	78	
Austr fn4⅛s73	1	92	92	92	
Belgm fn5⅛s76	2	92	92	92	
Belgium 5⅛s77	7	87	87	87	—5
Canad fn2⅛s75	9	81	81	81	
Chile 3s93	8	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
CopnT fn5⅞s78	2	89	89	89	
CredF fn5⅛s79	2	88	88	88	
Cuba 4⅛s77f	3	12	12	12	
Denmrk fn6s85	10	84	84	84	
Den fn5⅛s78	21	87⅛	87½	87½	
Eurof fn6⅛s82	8	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	
Europ fn5⅛s75	7	91½	91½	91½	
Finland 7s77	10	93	93	93	— ½
Finland 6s79	5	79½	79½	79½	— ½
German fn5s80	1	93	93	93	
IntStand fn6s86	8	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	
ItalC Cn fn3s77	8	98	98	98	
ItalRep 3s77	3	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	— ⅜
Jap Dev fn6s77	5	93	93	93	
Jap Dev fn6s78	1	91	91	91	
Jap fn5⅛s74	10	101	101	101	
Mexico 7s82	14	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	— ⅜
Mexico 6⅛s78	7	90	90	90	—2½
Mexico 6⅛s79	3	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	— ⅞
Mexico 6⅛s79	56	85½	84⅛	85	—1
Norw fn5⅛s76	12	90½	90½	90½	
Norw fn5⅛s77	10	92½	92½	92½	
Nova Scot 9s76	19	104	102½	103⅛	+ ⅜
Oslo fn9s85	5	99	99	99	
Oslo fn5⅛s75	1	97	97	97	
Oslo fn5⅛s73	3	95	95	95	
Philipp 6⅛s80	19	73½	73½	73½	
Pol as4⅛s68f	1	10	10	10	+ ⅞
Silesa 4⅛s 58xf	2	9½	9½	9½	
Tokyo fn6s80	3	87½	87½	87½	
Urug al 4⅛s79	2	95	95	95	— ⅛

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked	Chg.
AllcityIns .12	5¾	6¼	
AmBnkrsFla .40	34¾	25½	
AmBkrsLfFla .20b	16⅝	16⅞	
AmFamilyLife † 2	39	38¼	— ⅝
AmFidelLife .08d	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
AmFoundrsLf .06d	17½	18½	
Am Guaranty	7⅝	8	
AmHeritageLf .24	13¼	13⅜	
AmIncomeLf †	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
AmIntlGrp .50b	82¾	83½	
AmIntGrp cvpf2	125	126	+1⅛
AmicCorp .04	14¼	14¾	
AmNInsGalv .38	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
AmPioneer Cp	6	6⅜	+ ⅛
AmRe InsurNY 2	79	79⅜	— ⅝
AmReserve .32	61¼	62	— ¼
AmStatesLife .05g	19	19½	— ⅛
Assoc Madison	7	7⅜	
BMA Corp .40	18½	19	+ ⅜
BankersNatLife .15g	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
Bankers Secur	14⅜	14⅞	— ⅜
BeneficNat Corp	5⅜	6	
BeneficStdCpA .40	13¼	13¾	— ⅛
BeneficStdCpB .40	13⅛	13¾	— ⅛
CalifWesInSt .40	18¾	19½	
CapitalHold .44	41¾	41⅞	+ ⅛
Capitol Natl Life	23½	24½	+ ¼
ChesapeakeLf A	6⅛	6⅞	— ⅛
ChesapeakeLf B	6½	7	— ⅛
ChubbCorp 1.60	68	69½	— ½
CoastalStLf .25g	11½	11⅞	— ½
College Univ	16½	17	— ⅛
ColonialLf&Ac .28	53¾	54½	
ColonialPenn .20	57½	57¾	+2
Columbia Natl	5⅛	5⅝	
CombineIns .40b	36½	37¾	— ⅞
ConnGenIns .84	69⅛	70⅛	+ ½
ConsumNat Lfe	6⅛	6½	
ContAmLfe 1.08	24	25	— ¼
CottonStates Lfe	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
CriterionIns .40b	86½	88	— ½
CrownLfeIns .66	25¾	26¼	— ½
Crum&Forster 1.80	69¼	70¼	— ⅛
Crum&Forst pf2.40	111	112½	
DurhamLife .60	21½	22	
ERC Corp 1	73¾	74½	— ¼
Eastern Life	22½	23	
Educatr&Exec .10	24	24½	— ⅛
Eldorado Gen .13g	3⅝	4	
Empire Gen	4⅞	5⅛	— ⅛
EmployrsCas 1.50a	49	51	
EquitLfWash .44	19¼	19¾	
Excew Invest	10⅝	10⅞	
ExcelsiorNY .50	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
FamilyLife †	23⅜	23⅞	+ ⅛
Farm&Home Life .30	6¾	7½	
FarmerNew Wld	34⅜	34⅞	+ ¼
FarmersGrp 2.20	93¾	97¾	
FidelCpVa .20	10	10⅜	— ½
FidelUnLife .25g	34½	35	— ¾
FstAmFinan .20	22¼	23	— ¾
FstColony Life	15	15⅜	— ½
FstExecutive Cp	10	10⅜	
FstFederalLfe .32 2	23½	25	
FstVirgin NoCar	13¼	13¾	
FoundatnLf Am	3⅛	3⅜	
Founders Finl	2⅛	2⅜	
FranklinLfe .50	19¼	21	
GL Enterprises	3½	3⅞	
Gen Reinsur .60	273	276	+1
GeorgeWash Cp	6½	6⅞	
Gatntl Corp	18	18⅝	— ⅝
GlobeCapital .01e	3½	4½	
GlobalLfeAcc †	26¾	27½	
GovtEmployIns 1.20a	80½	81½	— ⅞
GovtEmplLfe .24	39½	40	
GtCowarth Lfe	8½	8⅞	+ ¼
GtEastern Mgmt	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
GtSouthnLfe .32	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
GtWestLfe 1.40	45¾	46¼	
Hamilton Intl	3⅞	4	
HamiltonNat Lfe	3¾	4¼	— ⅛
HanoverIns 1	39	39¾	
HartfdStmBoilr 1.44	47½	49	
HomeBenefCp .64	26	26½	
Home Security .40	16	16½	
HorakeMann .07g	11⅝	11¾	
ImperLiberty Lfe	3¾	4	
IndependtL&A .72	29¾	30¾	
IndianaIns .64b	30¼	31½	
Integon Cp .24	11¾	11½	+ ⅛
Interfinct .05e	7⅛	7¾	— ⅛
Intl Holding	6⅛	6⅝	
IntercontCp .10g	23⅞	24¾	— ⅛
InvGuaranty Lfe	15	16	
JeffersonNatLife .20	11¾	11¾	
KempercoCp .60	45¼	45¾	
KyCentralLfe .16	6⅝	7	— ⅛
Lacop Corp	5¼	5⅝	
Lamar Life .80	27½	29	
LibertyNatLfe .25	34	34½	+ ⅛
Life Ins Ga .56	24⅝	24⅞	
LifeInv Inc	26	26½	
Lifesurance Cp	3⅞	4¼	+ ¼
LincolnAm Cp	3	3¼	+ ⅛
Lincoln Cons	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
LincIncomeLf .40a	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
LoneStar Lfe	12½	13¼	+ ⅛
LouisianaSo Lfe	14¼	14¾	
LoyalAmLfe Ins	7⅛	7⅝	
ManchLfeCas † 6	6⅛	6½	
ManhamLf .28d	6⅞	7¼	
MassGen Lfe	12	12⅝	+ ¼
Mercury Gen .20	22	23	
MidwnNat Ohio	9½	10¼	
MidwUnLfe .30d	17	17½	
MissionEquit .20	26⅛	26⅝	—1
ModernAmLfe .70	7¼	8	
ModernSec Lfe	2⅜	3	
XonarchCap .64d	25¾	26¼	
Monumntl Cp .56g	71½	72	
MutualSavLf .18g	12½	12⅞	+ ¼
NLT Corp .24g	24	24⅞	— ⅛
NN Corp 1.80	69	69½	
NatLife Fla	3⅝	3⅞	
NatOldLine .20	8¾	9	— ⅛
NatResrvLf .35	17⅛	17¾	
NatWestn Lf	5⅞	6⅛	
Nationwide A	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
Nationwide Life .50	22¼	23¼	— ¼
NorAmLfCas .15g	10	10¼	
North Cent	7⅛	7½	
NoeastHart 1.20	41	43	
NorthwsNatLf .12g	21¼	21¾	— ¼
Occidental Lfe	4⅞	5	
OhioCasualt .80	54¼	54¾	—2½
OldLineLife .30	21	21½	— ¾
O'dRepublnt .48b	32¼	32½	+ ⅜
PacStd Life	5⅛	5⅞	
Pasquaney Bay	18	19	
PeerlessIns .30	13⅝	14¼	— ¼
PeninsularLf .12g	13¾	14¼	
Penn Life	34	34½	
PennLife un			
PennLife wt	21½	22¼	
PhilaLife .40b	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
Piedmont Man	19¾	20½	
Preferred Risk	29¾	30½	+ ½
Pres Life	6¼	6⅞	
ProtectiveLf .80	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
ProvidLfND .23	11⅛	11¾	— ⅛
ProvidLf&Ac .80	70	71	— ¼
PyramidLfe .20g	14½	16¼	— ⅛
RepNatLife .20	17½	17⅞	
RichmondCp 1	47⅜	47⅞	+ ½
Safeco 1.35	73⅛	79⅛	
Safeco pf.90	78⅛	78⅜	+ ¼
StPaulCos 1.28	70⅛	71⅛	— ⅛
SeabordCp un	2	2⅜	
SecurityAm Life	8	8½	
SecurityConnLf †	15⅜	16¼	+ ¼
SecurityCo 2	33⅝	34½	
SecLife&Ac .30	70¾	71¾	— ⅛
SouthlandLfe 1	48	49¼	— ¼
SwstnLifeIns 1	44⅞	45¼	
StdLifeIns .20	13¼	13¾	
StdSec Life	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
Statesman Grp	6⅞	7¼	— ⅛
SunLifeIns .36a	25½	26¼	+ ⅛
SurelyLife .03p	4	4¼	+ ⅛
TimeHolding .40	15	16	+ ½
Transport Life	2½	3	— ⅛
Unac Intl	23¼	24½	— ¼
Unicoa 2	16½	16⅞	— ¼
Union Fidelity	32¾	33¾	— ¼
UnitAmerLife †	5½	5⅞	
UnitBenefitLf 2	238	242	—1
Unit Fire&Cas .08g	18	18¾	— ¼
UnitFireIns .20g	15	15½	+1½
UnitFounders Lf	3½	3⅞	
UnitLiberty Lfe	12¼	13	— ⅜
UnitSav Lfe	8	8⅞	
UnitSvcsLfe .30b	33¼	34	— ¼
VariableAnnut Lf	19⅛	19⅝	
Vico Corp	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅜
VictoryLfeIns .50	59	61	
WashgtnNat .68	30¼	30⅞	— ⅛
WashgtnNat pf2.50	40¼	41¼	
WesinCas&S 1.48	79¼	80	
WestnStatesLf .15d	7	7¼	
Windsor Life	4⅞	5¼	
WiscNatLfe .62	21¼	22	
WorldSvcLife .10g	9⅞	10¼	— ⅛
Zenith United	3⅛	4	

Bank Stock Quotations

Closing prices of the week's trading

	Bid	Asked
AmBk&TrCoPa	21¼	—
Bankamerica	63⅛	64
BkCommerceNY	29	31
Bank of N.J.	41½	43½
BaystateCorp	34⅞	35⅞
CentJBk&Tr	13½	14
CentNBClev	31	34
CentStBkBkl	12	12¾
ClevelandTrust	85¼	88¼
Comm.Tr.N.J.	24½	25½
CountNBBridge	20⅜	20⅞
Detroit Bk&Tr	50⅞	51⅝
Fidelity Bank	39¾	40½
FstNatCinn	27¾	28¾
1stMerNBRich	39⅝	40⅛
1st Bancorp	65⅛	66⅛
1st Chicago Cp	24	24¼
1st NB Cinn	36¾	37½
1st NB Maryl	44	46
1st Nat B N.J.	33	33¾
1stPaBkPhil	41½	43⅛
1stWestchNB	36⅜	37⅛
FranklinNBNY	53¼	54
GirardTrBPhil	51	51½
HarrisTrBkChi	19½	20
HudsonTrNJ	24½	25
IndValBTrPhil	17	17½
LincolnlstBank	24¾	25
LongIslandTr	48⅛	49⅛
Mellon N Bk Pit	54½	56⅛
Merch Bk NY	59⅞	60½
NatCityBkClev	44	46
NCombkAlbany	36	37
NatComBkRuth	23⅛	24¼
NEnMerBoston	22¾	23½
Nd Nat Bk	68	68⅝
NorthTrChicago	41	41½
Pitts Nat Bk	35½	36
ProvNBPhila	24⅛	25⅛
RepubNB N.Y.	21⅛	22
RoyalNBN Y	24½	25⅛
Secur Pac NB	30¼	30⅞
ShawinAssBost	51¼	52
SthJerseyNB	43½	45½
St BkAlbany	39	41
StStrB Boston	41¼	43
TrustCo.NJ	14¾	15¼
UnTrMaryland	48¼	48¾
U.S.TrustN.Y.	53½	54½
ValleyNBLI	31	33
VirginiaNBkBS	25¼	25¾

American Exchange

Week Ended Aug. 21, '71

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LeascCp w	560,300	10	8½	9½	+ 1⅛
ImperOil	476,100	29⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
NatGn wtN	427,400	8	7⅛	7⅛	+ 1⅛
BranAirwA	404,500	12⅛	11	12	+ 1⅛
Syntex	330,500	69	62½	67⅛	+ 8

Volume: 25,705,765 shares.
Year to date: 731,069,785 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,250.
Advances: 813; declines: 306; unchanged: 131.
New '71 highs: 72; lows: 66.

Market Averages

Week Ended Aug. 21, '71

Dow Jones	High	Low	Last	Chg.
30 Indust.	908.66	873.90	880.91	+ 24.89
20 Transp.	234.40	221.95	232.60	+ 18.37
15 Utils	117.30	112.44	113.31	+ 0.29
65 Comb.	307.13	297.74	303.08	+ 13.05
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	101.00	97.35	98.33	+ 2.64

Sports

U.S., Britain Tied at 1-1 In Wightman Tennis

CLEVELAND, Aug. 22 (UPI).—England's Virginia Wade used her booming serve to beat Julie Heldman of New York, 7-5, 7-5, after 16-year-old Chris Evert of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., defeated Scotland's Winnie Shaw, 6-0, 6-4, yesterday as the United States and Britain divided the first two singles matches in the 43d annual Wightman Cup competition.

Miss Wade, ranked second in Britain, scored four service aces in her straight set victory over Miss Heldman, who was hampered by a knee injury she suffered in the ninth game of the first set.

Despite the injury, Miss Heldman managed to score the first service break in the ninth game of the opening set to take a 5-4 lead. However, Miss Wade came back with a service break to square the set at 5-5 and, after holding her own serve, scored another service break to win the set.

There are five matches left in the competition. After her defeat, Miss Heldman went to Lakeside Hospital for X-rays but details were not available. She is scheduled for another singles match and a doubles match. If she cannot play, the United States will forfeit the matches.

Miss Evert, the youngest player to appear in the series, upset 27-year-old Miss Shaw in straight sets, needing only 19 minutes to take the first set and 33 minutes for the second.

Laver Meets Riessen

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Australia's Rod Laver and Marty Riessen of Evanston, Ill., reached the final of the $50,000 Colonial professional championships yesterday.

Laver defeated countryman Roy Emerson, 6-1, 6-4, and Riessen beat Cliff Drysdale of South Africa, 5-7, 7-6, 6-4.

Laver had advanced to the semifinals with a 7-5, 5-7, 6-2 victory over fifth-seeded Ken Rosewall of Australia and Emerson ousted Charlie Pasarell of Santurce, Puerto Rico, 6-7, 6-1, 6-1.

Miss Pande Scores Upset

HAVERFORD, Pa., Aug. 22 (UPI).—Eliza Pande of the United States, an unseeded 19 year old, came back from a shutout in the opening set to defeat top-seeded Lesley Bowrey of Australia, 0-6, 6-2, 6-3, yesterday in the women's singles final of the 72d Pennsylvania Lawn Tennis championship.

Second-seeded Clark Graebner of New York reached the men's final with a 6-7, 6-7, 7-6, 7-6, 6-3 triumph over Frank Froehling of Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

In the final, Graebner plays 20-year-old Richard Stockton of the United States, who upset top-seed Stan Smith and Colin Dibley. He beat Dibley, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3, in the semifinals.

Mrs. Bowrey had reached the final by beating countrywoman Helen Gourlay, 6-4, 7-6, 6-4, and Miss Pande had eliminated Gail Chanfreau of France, 7-5, 6-2.

Mrs. Bowrey and Mrs. Gourlay won the women's doubles crown by beating Americans Laura duPont and Marjorie Gengler, 5-7, 6-1, 6-1.

Mrs. King Gains Final

LAKE BLUFF, Ill., Aug. 22 (UPI).—Top-seeded Billie Jean King of Long Beach, Calif., beat Nancy Richey Gunter of San Angelo, Texas, 7-6, 7-6, yesterday to gain the final of the $30,000 Virginia Slims clay court championships.

Mrs. King will meet Françoise Durr of France in the final. Miss Durr ousted Rosemary Casals of San Francisco, 7-5, 6-4.

Mrs. King gained the semifinals with a 7-6, 6-2 victory over Leslie Hunt of Australia; Mrs. Gunter had eliminated countrywoman Betty Ann Hansen 6-3, 6-2; Miss Casals ousted Linda Tuero of Metaire, La., 7-5, 7-5, and Miss Durr beat Judy Dalton of Australia, 6-2, 6-3.

Weiskopf Leads Golf By 3 Shots

WHITEMARSH, Pa., Aug. 22 (NYT).—Tom Weiskopf, who was so disheartened with his game last Sunday that he said he would withdraw from all future tournaments this season, took the 54-hole lead in the $150,000 Industrial Valley Bank-Philadelphia Golf Classic yesterday with an aggregate of 204, twelve under par.

Weiskopf completed a six-under-par 66 performance as the bid for the lead swung back and forth among half a dozen challengers over the Whitemarsh Valley course.

Dave Hill, the 36-hole pacesetter who succeeded his brother Mike, the first-round leader, had a 71 as he rolled in a birdie putt at the last green for 207.

Mike did not fare as well. He soared to a 77 for 215. George Knudsen of Canada and Dale Douglass were at 208 and Jack Nicklaus, the Professional Golfers Association champion, after a 70, was at 209 along with Lou Graham. Bob Murphy and Mason Rudolph were at 210.

Brazil, Romania Split Davis Cup Singles, 1-1

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Aug. 22 (AP).—Brazil and Romania split the first two singles matches yesterday in the Davis Cup Interzone final which will give the victor the right to meet the United States in the Challenge Round at Charlotte, N.C.

Tomas Koch, Brazil's top player, squared the count at 1-1 with a 4-6, 6-4, 6-3, 9-7 victory over Ion Tiriac. Earlier, Romania's Ilie Nastase had beaten Edison Mandarino, 6-4, 6-1, 6-1.

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account

Afr du Sud 8¾-83	103½	104½
Australie 8¾-86	104¼	105¼
Cassa Mezzogiorno 6¼-78	93½	94½
Carado 7½-80	102½	103½
Centrest 8¾-85	106	107
CCA 6¾-76	101	102
CCA 6½-80	98½	99½
CCA 7½-84	98½	99½
CCA 8½-86	102½	103½
CECA 5¾-86	93½	94½
Com. Fed Elect. 6½-86	89½	90½
CFE 7¼-78	98	99
Com. Fed. Elect 8½-79	103½	104½
Communautes Urb. 8¾-86	98½	99½
Credit Nat. 8¾-86	101	102
CUF 7½-76	103½	104½
CUF 6¾-77	101	102
Denmark (Kingd.) 8¾-86	101½	102½
E.S.B. (Irl.) 8¼-86	101	102
Escom 7½-78	100	101
Escom 8¾-88	100	101
Escom 9¼-80	109	110
Fomento 5½-78	97	98
Greater 5¾-84	89	90
Imatran 6¾-78	97¾	98¾
Manitoba 7¾-89	98	99
Manitoba 9¾-82	110	111
Norges Kommunalb. 5½-83	94	95
Norges Kommunalb. 7¾-86	100½	101½
North Scot. 8¾-84	104	105
Rederness 6¾-80	100	101
Reed 6¾-83	95	96
Sacor 1 5¾-78	101	102
Sacor 2 5¾-78	101	102
Sacor 3 6¾-76	103	104
Sacor 4 6¾-77	102	103
S.D.R. 8¾-86	101	102
SNCP 7¾-86	101	102
Watney 7¾-84	95	96
Dunlop 8½-85	104½	
Escom 8½-85	101¼	
Hoogovens 8½-85	104½	
ICI 8½-85	104⅛	
Ind. Bank Japan 8½-85	102½	
Ind. Bank Japan 7-83	94½	
Kansal 6¾-84	90½	
Ireland 8½-85	101¾	
Ireland 7½-84	92.65	
ISE 7-84	97½	
KLM 6½-85	103½	
Norges Komm. 8½-85	104	
Queens Alum. 8½-85	103	
So. Africa 8½-85	101⅝	
Tenneco 7½-84	95⅛	
TRW 7½-84	95¼	
World Bank 8½-80	104⅛	
Yokohama 7-84	92½	

Deutsche Marks

(Average Price)

Brit. Elec. Council 7½-84	94⅞
Burmah 8½-85	104½
CFP 8½-85	104⅛
CNT 8½-85	103½
Conoco 8½-70/85	102½
Daimler 8-85	103½
Denmark 8½-85	105

European Currency Units*

Afr du Sud 8¾-86	96½	97½
CECA 8¾-85	103¼	104¼
E N E L 7¼-86	92½	93½
Eurofima 7¾-81	100	101
Interfrigo 7½-86	99	100

* For trading in DM.

The Guilder quotations were not received.

Kredietlux Indices

	Aug. 5	Aug. 19
U.A.*	94.4	97.3
D.M.	98.8	98.8
E C U**	102.3	101.9

*(Basis Dec. 30, 1968: 100.)
**(Basis Dec. 31, 1970: 100.)

Treasury Bills

Due	Bid	Asked	Yield
Aug. 26	5.24	4.51	4.58
Aug. 31	5.05	4.55	4.62
Sept. 2	4.83	4.45	4.57
Sept. 9	4.60	4.25	4.32
Sept. 16	4.60	4.24	4.31
Sept. 21	4.58	4.26	4.33
Sept. 23	4.60	4.29	4.37
Sept. 30	4.60	4.29	4.37
Oct. 7	4.61	4.39	4.47
Oct. 14	4.61	4.39	4.47
Oct. 21	4.62	4.40	4.47
Oct. 28	4.61	4.41	4.51
Oct. 31	4.60	4.39	4.48
Nov. 4	4.66	4.48	4.59
Nov. 11	4.63	4.52	4.63
Nov. 18	4.65	4.55	4.67
Nov. 26	4.67	4.45	4.57
Nov. 30	4.66	4.42	4.54
Dec. 2	4.65	4.43	4.55
Dec. 9	4.65	4.43	4.55
Dec. 16	4.65	4.43	4.56
Dec. 23	4.65	4.43	4.56
Dec. 30	4.65	4.45	4.57
Dec. 31	4.65	4.40	4.53
Jan. 6, '72	4.71	4.47	4.61
Jan. 13	4.71	4.47	4.62
Jan. 20	4.73	4.49	4.64
Jan. 27	4.73	4.49	4.64
Jan. 31	4.73	4.49	4.66
Feb. 3	4.79	4.58	4.74
Feb. 10	4.79	4.58	4.75
Feb. 17	4.73	4.61	4.78
Feb. 29	4.85	4.66	4.85
Mar. 31	5.06	4.88	5.08
Apr. 30	5.11	5.01	5.34
May 31	5.12	4.92	5.16
June 30	5.15	4.96	5.31
July 31	5.15	5.05	5.33
Bond '92-87, 4¼s	77.16	78.16	6.08
Bond '93-88, 4s	76.20	77.26	5.83

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended Aug. 21, '71

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AmMotors	1,793,500	9	8⅛	8⅞	+ 1⅛
Chrysler	1,742,600	32⅛	30¼	31	+ 4⅛
SonyCorp	1,504,500	16⅞	14⅛	16⅛	— 2⅛
GenElec	1,031,700	62	59	60¼	+ 4⅛
GenMotors	960,100	87⅛	82	83¾	+ 7
FordMot	927,400	71	66⅞	67⅞	+ 4⅜
OccidPet	843,300	18⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— 1
BethSteel	749,100	25	24⅛	25	+ 2⅛
TexacoInc	743,400	36	31⅛	32⅛	— 1⅛
BraniffAir	720,900	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ 1⅛
Goodyear	713,600	33⅛	32⅛	33	+ 2⅛
RCA	657,600	37⅛	35	35⅛	+ 3
StdOilNJ	654,000	75	69⅜	70	— 3⅛
Teledyne	649,500	26⅛	23	23	+ ⅜
PanAm	648,700	13⅛	11	11⅞	— ⅝
GulfOil	567,500	30⅛	27⅞	28⅛	— 1⅛
AmTel&Tel	544,300	45⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅜
LeascoCorp	508,200	25⅛	22⅛	24½	+ 3⅛
US Steel	507,700	32	30⅛	30⅞	+ 3¾
FedNatMtg	500,600	67⅞	61⅛	67	+ 9¼

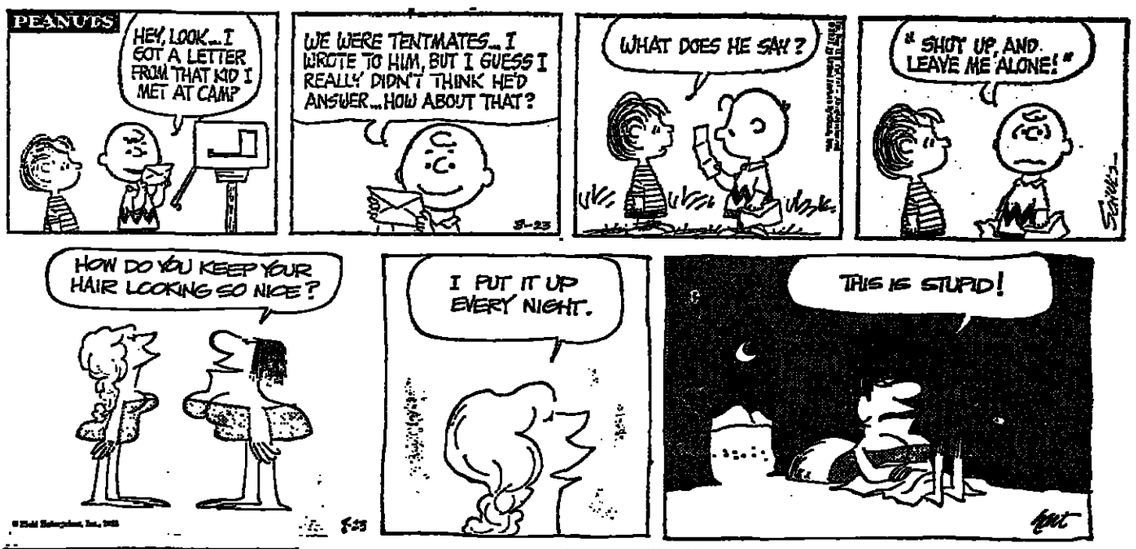
Issues traded in: 1,832.
Advances: 1,324; declines: 382; unchanged: 126.
New highs: 151; lows: 101.

Volume	All stocks
Last week	106,289,568 shares
Week ago	54,889,193 shares
Year ago	49,955,343 shares
Jan. 1 to date:	
1971	2,806,094,115 shares
1970	1,717,858,783 shares
1969	1,782,219,779 shares

$$$ HELP $$$

Do you need assistance in processing and securing construction and/or permanent financing? We have both foreign and domestic lenders that are presently committing. Amount — $100,000.00 and up. CONTACT: Inter-Continental Business Consultants, Inc., 2735 E. Oakland Park Bld., Suite 201 Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33306. Telex: 51-4478. Member: Dun & Bradstreet and Chamber of Commerce.

PEANUTS

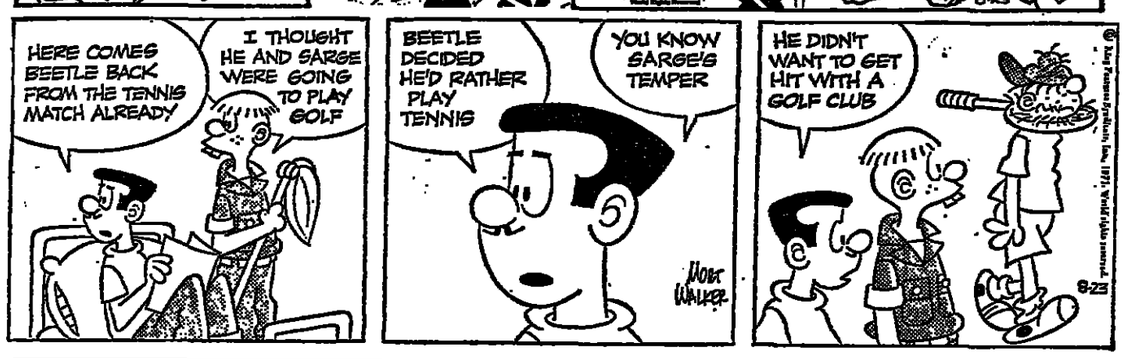


B.C.

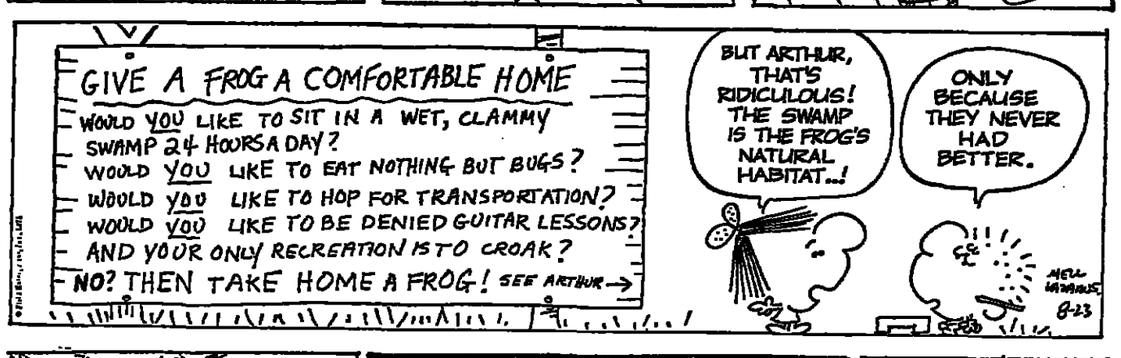
L'IL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A gap in bridge literature has been filled by Harold Feldheim of Hartsdale, N.Y., whose monograph on "The Weak Two-Bid" has recently been published by Barclay Bridge Supplies, 8 Bush Ave., Port Chester, N.Y.

The author suggests a rebidding procedure which has one feature in common with a slightly more complex modern method, called "Ogust," after its inventor, Harold Ogust of New York: in both methods, if the weak two-bidder raises the response to three no-trump, he guarantees a solid suit. An example of this from Feldheim's book is shown in the diagram.

When his partner raises two no-trump to three, after opening with two hearts, South can judge that it will be an excellent contract. This is a situation in which he can visualize the play: six heart tricks, two aces, and a probable trick with the spade king. If the opponents lead spades, as they likely will, the contract is a certainty.

However, West may decide that the spade lead will give South his ninth trick. He knows about the solid heart suit, and he also knows South must have the spade king to be willing to play no-trump. If West is inspired and avoids the spade lead the play can be very interesting.

Feldheim's concern is the bidding not the play, and he contents himself with the statement that with any lead but a *spade the contract will fail. This* is correct on a double-dummy basis, but it takes some proving.

If West leads a diamond to the king and ace, South can return a diamond to the ten and the defense becomes tough. West must shift specifically to the club two, and East must play the jack. South cannot then establish his ninth trick in diamonds without allowing East to gain the lead to play spades. The same ingenious defensive maneuver is necessary if the opening lead is a heart and the declarer wins in dummy and ducks a diamond to West.

If West leads the club queen, he is allowed to win and must shift to a heart. When he wins a diamond trick, he can play another heart and South finds that he squeezes himself when he runs the hearts.

This tricky analysis does not affect the main point of the deal: Three no-trump is a much better contract than four hearts, and is easily reached by using the weak two-bid.

NORTH (D)
♠ J2
♡ AKQ1087
◇ 542
♣ 104

WEST	EAST
♠ AQ753	♠ 10986
♡ 963	♡ 54
◇ Q103	◇ K76
♣ Q2	♣ KJ85

SOUTH
♠ K4
♡ J2
◇ AJ98
♣ A9763

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:

North	East	South	West
2 ♡	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond three.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

S	T	O	R	E		G	R	I	S		B	O	W	U
O	R	L	E	S		L	A	C	E		U	S	E	R
L	E	A	P	S		U	N	I	C	Y	C	L	E	S
D	E	F	R	A	Y	E	D		S	K	O	D	A	
			E	Y	E	S		F	E	E	L			
B	A	S	S	E	S		L	A	W	R	E	N	C	E
A	I	M	E	D		P	A	C	E		Y	A	R	N
S	K	I	N		W	A	D	E	R		B	R	A	T
K	E	L	T		H	I	E	D		I	R	E	N	E
S	I	N	E	A	K	E	R	S		C	L	O	S	E	R
			T	U	N	I	S		S	A	L	T		
A	D	M	I	T			H	A	N	Y	H	A	T	S
P	R	E	V	E	N	T	E	D		R	E	M	I	T
S	A	N	E		I	O	W	A		I	R	O	N	E
E	M	U	S		B	E	L	T		A	S	S	E	T

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE®— *that scrambled word game*

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

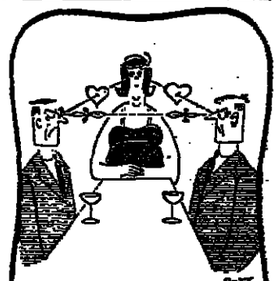
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GILEA

BABIR

DOLFYN

TINEKT



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A ○○○○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: UTTER HUSKY PELVIS HELMET
Answer: *Why she turned down the rich suitor*—HE DIDN'T SUIT HER

BOOKS

THE REAL ISADORA

By Victor Seroff. Dial. 441 pp. $10.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

MORE than that of any 20th-century American artist, the life of Isadora Duncan was one great mass of warring opposites. It was a life that was bold, pioneering, romantic in the extreme, idealistic and in its way noble. It was also messy, impractical, wasteful, willful and destructive to the point of suicide.

It is hard to know therefore whether this new life by Victor Seroff will move the reader to empathy or alienate him with irritation. The fact is, of course, that the contradictory sides of her character cannot be separated. She was incorrigibly quixotic, yet utterly steadfast in trying to create a new dance and a new generation of dancers. She was feckless and irresponsible, yet dependent on others for support. She was impulsive and wayward, yet she returned again and again to the same goal. She could move her audience to tears and to anger at the same recital; she willfully destroyed her best chance for setting up the school she desired so greatly.

Yet though many have had her faults, few have shared her virtues. She gave a consciously new orientation to the modern dance and influenced traditional ballet and, beyond the world of dance, was a powerful beacon of freedom to a generation of young women. Because she dared, they dared to follow. In the light of these accomplishments, her disorganized day-by-day existence, her contentious love life and her domestic crises are only agate-size footnotes to a glorious career.

I wish that Seroff, who knew Isadora in the last years of her life and who has written on music and musicians, had stressed more strongly what Isadora meant as a free and unfettered spirit in the straitlaced years around World War I. To a generation of young women brought up in a narrowly puritan household, economically dependent and full of guilt even at the thought of challenging parental authority, Isadora represented everything that was liberating, open-ended, possible. She was their hopes *made flesh. She was "life" as they* wanted to live it.

But if Seroff has not stressed this side of her, he has investigated fully the basis and character of her art. He is especially helpful in giving Isadora's view of how she worked with music and how she thought she was collaborating with it. Almost from the start she knew what she wanted. What she didn't want was to be part of a chorus line or to turn out fancy little numbers for a musical review. Had she been willing to remain in Chicago or New York, she could easily have had a tidy and lucrative career. But she wanted to express something of greater spiritual scope and significance in her dancing and so, allying herself to the music of the great romantics, Beethoven, Chopin, Schubert as well as Bach and Mozart, she shaped her movements to express what she termed "the spirit of the music." "Plastic suggestion" and "imitative gesture" are two phrases used to describe the characteristics of her movements.

Someone once said her dancing resembled a series of animated Greek carvings changing from one attitude to another. But its importance in the history of the dance lies not in her style but in the fact that she established the principle that the dancer's kinetic response to experience comes from inside the body and is translated to outer movement. Later dancers did not have to inherit any fixed gesture or technique. Each one was free to find the kinetic impulse within him and the form to express it.

Her great ambition throughout her life was to establish a school where thousands of children could be raised to reflect her artistic ideals of beauty and art. In spite of starts in France, Germany, Greece and Russia, none of the schools worked out. Under the best of conditions, they would not have. She had neither the organizational skill nor the steadfastness for the job. She could inspire her pupils; she couldn't teach them. She was no pedagogue.

Seroff's book is a quarrelsome one. In giving his versions of events, he is forced to challenge the accounts of others. He has practically destroyed the reliability of Isadora's autobiography, "My Life," as a source of information. And he has corrected and changed the facts in dozens of ways. But whether others told the truth about her or lied or embroidered their accounts, one thing is clear. No one was lukewarm or neutral in dealing with her, and Isadora never was for anything, either. The result is a chronicle that crackles with acrimony, vituperation and insult. That makes for scrumptious and sometimes melancholy reading.

Mr. Lask is a New York Times book reviewer.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 125 bookstores in 64 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

This Week	Weeks on List
FICTION	
1 The Exorcist, Blatty	1 10
2 Passions of the Mind, Stone	2 —
3 The Other, Tryon	3 3
4 The Shadow of the Lynx, Holt	4 —
5 The Drifters, Michener	6 3
6 The Bell Jar, Plath	5 11
7 Penmarric, Howatch	8 2
8 On Instructions of My Government, Ballinger	9 4
9 The New Centurions, Wambaugh	10 37
10 Qb VII, Uris	7 38
GENERAL	
1 Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee, Brown	1 —
2 The Female Eunuch, Greer	2 2
3 The Sensuous Man, "M"	3 25
4 America, Inc., Mintz & Cohen	4 8
5 Boss, Royko	5 21
6 The Gift Horse, Knef	6 3
7 Future Shock, Toffler	7 46
8 Capone, Kobler	10 9
9 Living Well Is the Best Revenge, Tomkins	— 1
10 Stilwell and the American Experience in China, 1911-45, Tuchman	8 28

CROSSWORD

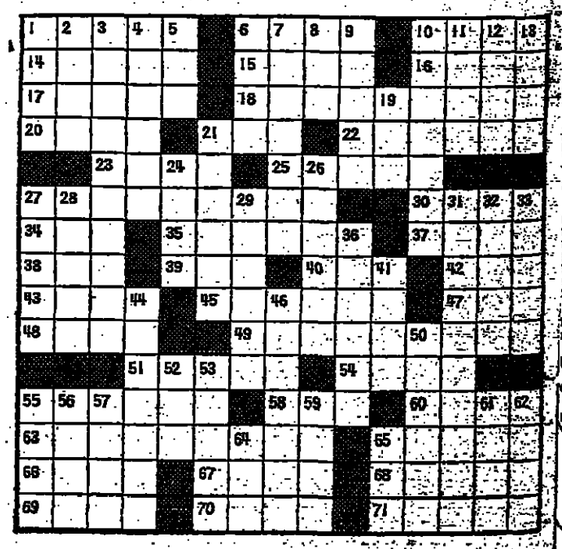
By Will We

ACROSS

1 Faded
6 News piece
10 Long cut
14 Type size
15 Malaysian vessel
16 Resort in Norway
17 Kind of orbit
18 Calif. city
20 Baltic native
21 Induced
22 Tennyson lady
23 Glad: Fr.
25 Sea duck
27 Sweetener
30 Despot
34 Sesame
35 Incidents
37 Munro
38 Gershwin
39 Defense line
40 Greek letter
42 Blue Eagle initials
43 Individual: Abbr.
45 Of a vertebra
47 Small portion
48 Dutch town
49 Philosopher George
51 Kind of fingers
54 Word on a coin
55 Area of Ireland
58 Sullivan and others
60 Okinawan city
63 Mexican general of Alamo fame
65 Against a thing, in law
66 Bacchanals' cry
67 Intelligence
68 Illinois city
69 Repaired
70 Pretext
71 Imaginary creature

DOWN

1 Make weary
2 Chill
3 Cuban city
4 Noise of a sort
5 Poetic word
6 —— dixit
7 Exchange
8 Eternity
9 Joined
10 Juvenile transit
11 Italian town
12 Flabbergast
13 Murk
19 Drink
21 Autumn accumulations
24 Discard
26 Certain trainee
27 Plant stalk
28 Exhibited
29 Clean again
31 Historic ship
32 Ohio city
33 Lasso
38 Rank
41 Shepard
44 In love
46 Pepper
50 Chinese province
52 Beverage
53 Swimmer's hazard
55 Purposes
56 Flow along
57 TV phenomenon
59 Art movement
61 Man of Berlin
62 Run ——
64 Nothing
65 Ending for tact or class



Stewart Triumphs As Team McLarens Both Fail to Finish

LEXINGTON, Ohio, Aug. 22 (AP).—World Formula One driving champion Jackie Stewart of Scotland took over the lead on the 72d lap from Peter Revson today and gunned his Lola T260 Chevrolet to an easy victory over Jo Siffert of Switzerland in the $47,000 Mid-Ohio Can-Am road race.

Stewart averaged an unofficial 95.77 miles an hour, a Mid-Ohio Can-Am record. He passed Denis Hulme's mark of 95.116 mph set last year over the twisting 2.4-mile course.

The 32-year-old took 2 hours and 16.76 seconds to go the 80 laps and 193 miles. It was his second triumph of the 1971 Can Am series.

Two laps behind in second place came Siffert in a Porsche 917.

Third was Tony Adamowitz of the United States piloting a McLaren M8B. The McLaren factory team of Revson of New York and Hulme of New Zealand both were forced out when their cars broke half shafts. Hulmes's came on the first turn of the opening lap and Revson's eight laps before the finish.

It was the first time in a year that the Team McLarens have both failed. The team has won 34 of the 40 Can-Am races they have entered, including three of the first five this year.

Stewart, more than 20 seconds behind Revson going into the 72d lap, finished for only the second time in the five races this season. The other time he finished he also won, at Mount Tremblant, Canada.

Revson passed Hulme when the pole sitter could not negotiate the first turn. Revson gradually widened his lead over Stewart until his car failed.

Stewart easily guided his car home the last eight laps.

Surtees Wins Gold Cup

OULTON PARK, England, Aug. 22 (AP).—Former world grand-prix champion John Surtees of Britain won the International Gold Cup auto race for the third time, taking the trophy yesterday on aggregate time after his main rival had crashed.

He clinched victory with third and first placings in the two-heat event. Henri Pescarolo, France's top grand-prix driver who won the first leg, crashed his March into a barrier in the second. He was unhurt.

Pescarolo, who had stormed away from the field on the first leg, looked certain to take the cup, his first big Formula-One victory, but his brakes failed. He spun violently off the track and smashed into the barrier at high speed.

Two laps before, Pescarolo's March had been bumped by the BRM of Britain's Peter Gethin and the collision may have caused the brake failure.

The race was a non-championship event and involved both Formula One and Formula 5,000 cars.

It was the 37-year-old Surtees's first Formula-One victory since he won this race last year. He also won it in 1965.

Surtees, in a car of his own design, covered the two 20-lap heats, a total distance of 110 miles, in 57 minutes 38.6 seconds for an average speed of 114.96 miles an hour.

Blanda Stars As Raiders Defeat Rams

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—George Blanda, three weeks shy of his 44th birthday, kicked two field goals and threw a 35-yard touchdown pass to Drew Buie yesterday to help the Oakland Raiders defeat the Los Angeles Rams, 20-[illegible], in a National Football League exhibition game.

Blanda passed for 148 yards in slightly more than one period of action in the first pro football game played at the University of California's Memorial Stadium, before a crowd of 67,739.

He turned the quarterbacking job back to Ken Stabler after throwing the touchdown pass to Buie on the second play of the last quarter and kicking the extra point for the final score of the game.

Stabler, a lefthander, played most of the game at quarterback and tossed an 18-yard touchdown pass to Fred Biletnikoff in the first period. Blanda kicked field goals of 42 and 43 yards.

Oilers 21, Eagles 17

Rookie Cleo Johnson ran 93 yards for a touchdown with the second half kickoff to gain a 21-17 home victory for Houston over Philadelphia.

Packers 10, Dolphins 7

Rookie Scott Hunter passed 12 yards to John Hilton for a touchdown and Dale Conway kicked a 27-yard field goal to lead Green Bay to a 10-7 victory over Miami at Milwaukee.

Redskins 20, Cardinals 13

Substitute running back Bob Brunet and Tommy Mason scored a touchdown each as Washington staved off a fourth-quarter surge by St. Louis to triumph, 20-13, at Washington. Brunet caught a nine-yard touchdown pass from Sonny Jurgensen and Mason scored on a four-yard plunge. Curt Knight hit field goals of 21 and 38 yards and the Redskins led, 20-0, late in the fourth quarter before Cardinal quarterback Pete Bethard hit two quick touchdown passes.

Falcons 27, Broncos 10

Bob Berry fired second-half touchdown passes of 36 and six yards to lead Atlanta to a 27-10 victory over Denver at Memphis, Tenn.

Vikings 34, Bears 14

Bob Lee, trying to take the job away from two proven quarterbacks, drove Minnesota to a 34-14 home victory over Chicago by passing for 223 yards and three touchdowns. Linzy Cole returned a kickoff 103 yards and linebacker Jim Gunn rumbled 17 yards with a fumble recovery for Chicago's second-half touchdowns. Lee, who figures to be the No. 3 quarterback behind Gary Cuozzo and Norm Snead, fired touchdown passes of 11 and eight yards to John Beasley in the first and third periods and a 41-yard scoring strike to Dave Osborn in the second quarter.

Chiefs 27, Saints 7

Reserve quarterback Mike Livingston ran a fumble recovery 58 yards in the fourth period for a touchdown and Kansas City defeated New Orleans, 27-7, before 70,000 fans at New Orleans. Saints' rookie quarterback Archie Manning was taken to a hospital "as a precautionary measure" after injuring his foot late in the first half. A hospital spokesman reported there was no sign of a fracture.

Cowboys 16, Browns 15

In Friday's game, Mike Clark kicked a field goal with 23 seconds left and Dallas defeated Cleveland, 16-15, at Dallas. An 89-yard run by Calvin Hill on the Cowboys' second play from scrimmage and a 56-yard rumble with a fumble recovery by Browns defensive end Bob Briggs, also in the first quarter, were the only touchdowns of the game.

Exhibition Football

Friday's Game

Dallas 16, Cleveland 15.

Saturday's Games

Kansas City 27, New Orleans 7.
Oakland 2?, Los Angeles 7.
Houston 21, Philadelphia 17.
Green Bay 10, Miami 7.
Washington 20, St. Louis 13.
Atlanta 27, Denver 10.
Minnesota 34, Chicago 14.

Sunday's Games

New England at Buffalo.
N.Y. Giants vs. N.Y. Jets at New Haven, Conn.
Baltimore vs. Detroit at Ann Arbor, Mich.
San Diego at San Francisco.

Monday's Game

Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, night.

Additional Sports —Page 9



YEA AND NEZ—Une de Mai (outside) wins Roosevelt International Trot by a nose.

United Press International.

European Rowing Finals

East Germany Wins 4; Demiddi, Kiwi 8 Score

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 22 (UPI).—East Germany won four titles at the European rowing championships today but the two glamour events—the heavyweight eights and the single sculls—went to oarsmen from the other side of the world.

The New Zealand eight relegated the East Germans into second place after a titanic battle down the rough 2,000 meters of Lake Bagsvaerd, while reigning world champion Alberto Demiddi of Argentina took the sculls. In the seventh event, the coxed fours, West Germany triumphed.

The East Germans collected three silvers to go with the four gold medals to easily emerge top nation.

New Zealand 2d

New Zealand, with a gold and bronze, were joint second with West Germany, while Demiddi's gold put Argentina ahead of Czechoslovakia and Norway, which won two silvers each. The Soviet Union took four bronzes from its seven finalists, while Poland won a single bronze.

The East German performance matched the four golds the combined German team won here in 1963 but was one short of the record five won by Switzerland at Lake Lucerne in 1926.

The Kiwis, drawn in favorable lane 1, from which three other titles were won, led the eights from start to finish to clock 5 minutes 33.92 seconds against the East German 5:34.32. Russia was third.

Demiddi, the big talker on the international circuit, won as he promised he would. He trailed for 500 meters but was in the lead by the half and went on to win by about 2 1/2 lengths from East Germany's Goetz Draeger.

Under Way

West Germany, reigning world champions in the coxed fours, beat East Germany in 6.12.81 to get the program under way.

East Germany's winners were the coxless pair of Werner Klatt and Peter Gorny in 6.43.40; the coxed pair of Wolfgang Gunkel and Joerg Lucke in 6.56.94; the coxless four in 6.0?.73 and the double scull of Hans-Ulrich Schmied and Hans Joachim Boehmer in 6.15.27.

East Germany and the Soviet Union were the only two nations to qualify all their seven boats for the final.

The United States, which entered seven crews, had a lone finalist in New Yorker Jim Dietz, 22, who finished a well beaten last in the single scull. He had beaten Demiddi in the opening race earlier this week and Demiddi qualified in the repechage.

The Scoreboard

DIVING—At London, Klaus Dibiasi of Italy, the 1968 Olympic silver medalist, won the men's springboard event of the European Diving Cup at Crystal Palace. He had 549.51 points to second-place Vasloy Strakhov of Russia, who finished with 548.34. Dibiasi, the highboard gold medalist in the Olympics, won that event with 482.34 points to countryman Giorgio Cagnotto's 474.87. Marina Janicke of East Germany won the women's springboard title and East Germany took the team title with 364 points to 358 for Russia and 328 for Italy.

GYMNASTICS—At Toronto, West Germany's Marlis Lehmann led her national gymnastic team to victory over the Canadian team at the Canadian national exhibition. Miss Lehmann amassed 36.30 points, winning the uneven bars and floor exercise. The West German team scored a total of 178.05 points to Canada's 176.30.

BOXING—At Buffalo, N.Y., former heavyweight champion Floyd Patterson was unimpressive in scoring a ten-round decision over Vic Brown of Buffalo, who has been knocked out in eight of his 16 career losses.

Rondon Retains Light-Heavy Title

CARACAS, Venezuela, Aug. 22 (AP).—Vicente Paul Rondon of Venezuela last night retained the World Boxing Association light-heavyweight championship with a unanimous decision over Eddie Jones of the United States.

The 15-round fight in Nuevo Circo bull ring was preceded by an exhibition match between former world heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali and sparring partners Lancer Johnson and Eddie Brooks.

Rondon opened a cut over Jones's left eye in the fourth round and outboxed him by a narrow margin. Judge Gustavo Vegas scored it 148 points for Rondon against 144 for Jones, judge Antonio Marino had it 148-145 and referee Jesus Celis 145-145.

NCAA Censures UCLA as Players Ruled Ineligible

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22 (AP).—The NCAA placed the University of California on probation for post-season competition for at least one year and rejected UCLA's appeal of the ineligibility ruling against track and football star James McAlister.

The probation penalty was assessed by the NCAA Council, censuring the university for violating a rule in the admission of Isaac Curtis, a football and track athlete at the Berkeley school.

The NCAA also announced that McAlister, a world-class long jumper and football running back at UCLA, would be ineligible during the coming school year.

UCLA itself was not penalized.

The cases of both Pacific-8 Conference athletes involved the NCAA's 1.6 rule, which requires high school graduates to take a test to project such a college grade average before they can be granted an athletic scholarship.

California contended Curtis failed to take the test because of clerical error resulting from "a breakdown in communications and a change of personnel in the office staff." But California gave Curtis a grant-in-aid.

U.S., Cuba Set For Volleyball Showdown

By Neil Amdur

HAVANA, Aug. 22 (NYT).—At 2:30 Friday morning, a voice broke the silence in Room 1105 of the Havana Libre Hotel.

"We've got to really block well to beat the Cubans," Larry Rundle said softly, staring at the wall.

In an adjacent bed, Rudy Suwara, the captain of the United States volleyball team, stirred, also unable to sleep.

"Yeah, we've got to dig for those balls," Suwara said. "And we've got to set better than we have."

For the last ten days, U.S. volleyball players have thought of little else but their match with Cuba for a berth in the 1972 Olympics.

Perfect Record

Friday night's 15-7, 15-4, 15-8 rout of Puerto Rico assured the U.S. team of a perfect record for tonight's showdown with their Caribbean hosts. Now the U.S. players hope they finally can play one perfect series of games.

"I've been very antsy lately," said Rundle, a 26-year-old stockbroker from Santa Monica, Calif., who is considered one of the leaders on the 12-man squad. "All this sitting around, waiting around for this one game has made me edgy. I haven't slept well for the last few nights."

"Me, too," said Suwara, the 29-year-old Californian, after the victory in the Coliseum raised the U.S. squad's won-lost record to 3-0 and nine successive victories. "Larry and I have been waking up in the middle of the night and talking to each other out of the blue. It's been really strange."

Power Plays

The U.S. team practiced for two hours on Friday morning, but not for Puerto Rico. They were trying to analyze Cuba's power plays. The U.S. squad hasn't looked sharp since smashing the strong Brazilian squad at the Pan-American Games.

"We've been practicing and practicing, but we haven't played any really tough teams here," Suwara said. "And the waiting just makes you more jumpy."

The game with the Cubans, who are also undefeated in the round robin, is the last match in the zone playoffs for the berth in the Munich Olympics. Cuban officials tried to get U.S. coaches and players to enter a double round robin here, but the Americans, already travel weary, wisely declined.

Cuba beat the United States in three successive games for the Pan-Am gold medal and has looked impressive in early games this week. The Cubans are coached by an East German, Dieter Grund, and utilize high, wide passes or sets that capitalize on the great jumping ability of their spikers. Cuba's attack might be compared to a single-wing offense in football, methodical, perhaps almost telegraphic, but devastating when implemented correctly.

Fresh Yankee 2d in U.S. Trot

Une de Mai Wins by a Nose

By Louis Effrat

WESTBURY, N.Y., Aug. 22 (NYT).—Une de Mai of France, trotting the entire 1 1/4 miles on the outside, stormed four wide through the stretch, got up in the final stride and beat Fresh Yankee of Canada by a nose last night to capture the $125,000 International at Roosevelt Raceway.

Jean-René Gougeon, the same reinsman who brought the mare home first as a 5-year-old in the 1969 classic, steered the bay, co-owned by Count Pierre de Montesson and Pierre D. Allaire of Normandy, to her second triumph in the event.

For the 43-year-old Gougeon, competing in his seventh International, a record, it was his third success, also a record. He was in the sulky the night another French mare, Roquepine, won in 1968.

Track Is Off

With 39,247 harness racing fans on hand despite a brief, heavy rain three hours before post time for the feature, Une de Mai overcame the No. 8 post in the field of nine and negotiated the 1 1/4 miles in 2:34 4/5. It was a slow time for a track that was labeled "good."

In third place, beaten by a length for second, was the Swedish-owned, American-bred Dart Hanover, winner of last week's $50,000 American Trotting Championship.

Dart Hanover, driven by Del Insko, represented the United States. He was coupled in the betting with Agaunar of Italy, a mare in whom Ulf Moberg of Stockholm, the sole owner of Dart Hanover, holds a half-interest.

Victory, dramatic as it was sweet, also was quite rewarding, the top prize bringing $62,250 and increasing the mare's career earnings to $1,300,855. No standardbred in history has earned as much.

The runner-up spot, worth $31,250, put Fresh Yankee, handled by Joe O'Brien, into the millionaire class. Fresh Yankee, whom Duncan McDonald of Sydney, Nova Scotia, acquired as a yearling for $900, is the first American-born standardbred to hit that plateau.

The only other standardbred millionaire is the retired Cardigan Bay of New Zealand. That pacer earned $1,000,837, most of it in the United States.

Tidalium Pelo, the other French entrant, who was hardly at his physical best, was fourth, three-quarters of a length farther back. Then, in order, came the Hervé Filion-driven Crain Hanover of Canada, Agaunar, Dayan of the United States, Ginster of West Germany, who broke, and Stylish Major of New Zealand.

Une de Mai, the second choice at 5 to 2—she returned $7, $3.60 and $2.40 for $2 across the board—was parked out the entire route, but the clever Gougeon made sure to find cover behind Agaunar most of the way.

Through most of the race, Insko had Dart Hanover in the van, leading until the final one-sixteenth of a mile after turning in fractions of 0:30 1/5, 1:02 3/5, 1:34 2/5 and 2:05 2/5. Rounding the final turn, it was Dart Hanover showing the way with Tidalium Pelo next and Gougeon, going wide, in third place.

Gougeon went even wider in the drive toward the wire, after O'Brien squeezed Fresh Yankee between horses to assume the upper hand inside the last 16th.

Whipping away for all he was worth, Gougeon urged his charge past Fresh Yankee. If the race had been ten yards shorter, Fresh Yankee, last year's winner and the 9-to-5 choice last night, would have succeeded.

Skidding Bucs Lose to Reds But Lose No Ground to Cubs

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Pete Rose hit a two-run homer in the fourth inning today to break a 3-3 deadlock, lifting the Cincinnati Reds to a 6-3 home victory over the skidding Pittsburgh Pirates.

It was the third consecutive setback for the Pirates and 20th in their last 29 games but they maintained their 4 1/2-game lead over Chicago in the National League East as the Cubs lost to Houston.

Rose cracked his tenth homer of the year—and 100th of his career—after pitcher Gary Nolan beat out an infield hit as the Reds posted their seventh victory in the last eight games.

Sunday

Astros 4, Cubs 3

Houston pushed across an eighth-inning run on Doug Rader's double, Jack Hiatt's single and Roger Metzger's grounder to second and edged Chicago, 4-3, at Wrigley Field.

Cardinals 13, Braves 4

Joe Torre drove in four runs with his 21st home run and a double as St. Louis snapped a five-game losing streak with a 13-4 road victory over Atlanta.

Expos 6, Giants 3

Rusty Staub drove in four runs with a double and a homer and rookie Ernie McAnally checked San Francisco on seven hits as Montreal triumphed, 6-3, at home, completing a three-game sweep of the National League's Western Division leader. It was the seventh straight victory for the Expos, who swept the Giants in their six meetings at Jarry Park this season.

Phillies 3, Dodgers 2

John Vukovich singled home two runs in the fourth inning and Philadelphia held on to defeat Los Angeles, 3-2, at Philadelphia.

Mets 4, Padres 2

New York touched three San Diego pitchers for 12 hits and defeated the Padres, 4-2, at New York on the five-hit pitching of Gary Gentry and Tug McGraw.

White Sox 5, Indians 3

In the American League, Wilber Wood was backed by home runs from Pat Kelly, Carlos May and Mike Andrews and got relief help from Bart Johnson in posting his 17th victory of the season as Chicago defeated Cleveland, 5-3, at Cleveland. Wood, who picked up his fifth victory this month and eighth in his last ten starts, held Cleveland to one run on three hits over the first five innings before giving way to Johnson in the sixth after being tagged for two runs on four hits.

Brewers 2, Tigers 1

Tommy Harper raced home from third base as Dave May bounced into a force play with the bases loaded and one out in the sixth inning, giving Milwaukee a 2-1 road victory over Detroit.

Royals 4, Senators 1

Paul Splittorff got ninth-inning help from Tom Burgmeier and beat Washington for the third time this season as Kansas City triumphed, 4-1, at home.

Angels 3, Yankees 0

Jim Spencer homered and singled to drive in two California runs and Andy Messersmith fashioned a six-hitter as the Angels completed a three-game sweep over New York, 3-0, at Anaheim, Calif.

Bristol Suspended, Fined

From Wire Dispatches

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—Manager Dave Bristol of the Milwaukee Brewers was fined $150 and suspended until Tuesday for his actions in last Tuesday night's 3-2 loss to Baltimore. American League president Joe Cronin announced.

In Milwaukee, Frank Lane, the Brewers' manager of baseball operations, said he was told the fine and suspension were for a "combination of things." Lane also took the opportunity to criticize the American League umpiring staff.

"We don't get the short end of one decision," said Lane, "we get the short end of eight to ten a game. Unfortunately, the umpiring this year is below quality because Joe Cronin is breaking in nine new umpires.

"I say they should retire when they're inefficient, whether they are 25, 35, 45 or 55. Retire them or send them back to the minors for more experience."

In Bristol's absence, Cal Ermer will be in charge of the club, Lane said.

Bristol was ejected during the ninth inning of Tuesday night's 3-2 loss to the Orioles after protesting a call on a bunt by Mark Belanger that loaded the bases. Bristol had to be restrained by his second baseman, Ron Theobald, and two other umpires, as he charged first-base umpire Art Frantz.

Lolich Turns Back Brewers for No. 20

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Dick McAuliffe, batting .199 at game time, lashed a homer, single and double and drove in four runs to help Mickey Lolich to his first 20-victory season as the Detroit Tigers clipped the Milwaukee Brewers, 7-2, yesterday at Detroit.

In nine seasons, Lolich hadn't won more than 19 but now is 20-9, joining Oakland's Vida Blue as a 20-game winner in the American League this season.

Saturday

Milwaukee nailed the veteran southpaw for a pair of runs in the first inning on Andy Kosco's two-run homer, but Lolich blanked the Brewers the rest of the way, finishing with a six-hitter.

Orioles 4, Twins 1

Andy Etchebarren hit a two-run homer and Don Buford doubled in two runs as Baltimore beat Minnesota, 4-1, at Baltimore for Jim Palmer's 16th victory.

Athletics 4, Red Sox 1

Jim (Catfish) Hunter pitched a four-hitter and Reggie Jackson hit two home runs, leading Oakland to a 4-1 triumph over Boston at Oakland.

Royals 8, Senators 5

Lou Piniella drove in three runs with a single and a double while Bob Oliver smacked three singles and knocked in two runs in leading Kansas City to an 8-5 home victory over Washington.

Angels 2, Yankees 1

Ken McMullen drilled relief pitcher Jack Aker's first pitch to left field for a single, driving in Sandy Alomar from third as California edged New York, 2-1, in 13 innings at Anaheim, Calif.

Indians 9, White Sox 4

Ray Foster hit his first major-league grand-slam home run in the first inning and Chris Chambliss chipped in with a three-run homer in the third to power Cleveland to a 9-4 victory over Chicago at Cleveland and snap the White Sox winning streak at six games.

Braves 8, Cardinals 5

In the National League, Hank Aaron drove in six runs with two homers and a single to lead Atlanta to an 8-5 home victory over St. Louis. Aaron, who has 35 homers this season and 627 in his career, upped his RBI total to 1,935 and moved ahead of Ty Cobb into fourth place on the all-time list.

Phillies 3, Dodgers 0

Woody Fryman broke Philadelphia's five-game losing streak by stopping Los Angeles, 3-0, on a five-hitter at Philadelphia.

Astros 3, Cubs 0

Jack Billingham pitched a perfect game for six innings and finished with a three-hitter, leading Houston to a 3-0 road triumph over Chicago.

Mets 2, Padres 1

Cleon Jones clouted a two-out ninth-inning homer to give New York a 2-1 victory over San Diego at New York as Tom Seaver outdueled Dave Roberts. Seaver, who struck out eight, dropped his earned run average to 1.96 and Roberts's era went to 2.04 in the second showdown battle of the season between the National League's two top pitchers.

Reds 6, Pirates 3

Jim Merritt won his first game of the season, in a relief role, as Cincinnati scored a 6-3 home victory over Pittsburgh. Merritt, a 20-game winner last season, hadn't won since Aug. 17, 1970, and had lost 11 games this season. The lefthander hurled 5 1/3 innings in relief of Wayne Simpson and gave up three hits. George Foster provided the winning margin with a three-run triple in the sixth inning off Dock Ellis, who lost his seventh game against 17 victories.

Expos 4, Giants 3

Rusty Staub drove in the winning run with a single in the tenth inning as Montreal set a club record with their sixth consecutive victory by defeating San Francisco, 4-3, at Montreal.

Peters Outduels Blue

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Vida Blue lost a bid for his 23d victory of the year as Gary Peters of the Boston Red Sox shut out Oakland, 1-0, on a six-hitter at Oakland Friday. Blue went the distance and allowed just four hits in losing his fifth game in 27 decisions. Doug Griffin drove in Billy Conigliaro with the game's only run on an eighth-inning single.

Princess Anne Is 12th in Riding

ERIDGE, England, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Princess Anne lost her chance for a place on the British team for the European championships when her horse refused at a fence in the Massey-Ferguson Cup cross-country event at the British trials yesterday.

The princess's mount, Doublet, dragged his hind legs in the water at the 18th fence and refused at the following rail. In a second attempt, he straddled the rail and Princess Anne slipped off. The princess, who led after the first two stages of the trials, dressage and jumping, incurred 155.33 penalty points yesterday, finishing 12th.

The cup winner, with 80.67 penalty points, was Lt. Mark Phillips, on Great Ovation.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(First Game)

Houston .... 200 000 000—2 9 0
Chicago .... 030 000 00x—3 6 0
Cook, Ray (7) and Edwards; Jenkins (20-9) and Cannizzaro. L—Cook (0-2). HR—Callison (5th).

(Second Game)

Houston .... 002 110 000—4 8 0
Chicago .... 000 200 12x—5 10 1
Forsch, Culver (7), Ray (8) and Hiatt, Edwards (7); Holtzman, Decker (4), Bonham (5), Tompkins (8), Regan (8) and Martin, Cannizzaro (9). W—Regan (4-3). L—Culver (5-7). HR—Williams (24th), Morgan (11th).

San Fran. .... 010 000 000—1 4 0
Montreal .... 020 000 11x—4 9 1
Marichal (12-9) and Gibson; Stoneman (14-10) and Bateman. HR—Fairly (11th), Fairey (1st), Henderson (14th).

Pittsburgh .... 000 000 000—0 4 3
Cincinnati .... 201 000 50x—8 11 0
Kison, Briles (7) and Sanguillen; Grimsley (9-5) and Bench. L—Kison (3-4). HR—Perez (22d), May (34th).

St. Louis .... 010 000 310 000—5 10 2
Atlanta .... 131 000 000 001—6 11 1
Cleveland, Santorini (2), Linzy (7), Taylor (9), Zachary (11), Shaw (11) and Simmons; Jarvis, Upshaw (7), Niekro (9), Barber (12) and Williams. W—Barber (2-1). L—Shaw (4-1). HR—H. Aaron (33d), Torre (20th).

San Diego .... 000 001 020—3 7 0
New York .... 000 010 001—2 6 1
Kirby, Kelly (9), Severinsen (9) and Barton; Koosman, Williams (8), Taylor (9) and Grote, Dyer (8). W—Kirby (11-10). L—Koosman (4-8).

Los Angeles .... 003 030 040—9 14 0
Philadelphia .... 000 200 120—5 13 0
Downing, Mikkelsen (4), Brewer (8), and Ferguson, Sims (8); Short, Lersch (3), Champion (5), Brandon (8), Hoerner (8), Selma (9) and McCarver. W—Mikkelsen (8-5). L—Short (7-14). HR—Allen (18th), Johnson (28th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston .... 000 000 010—1 4 0
Oakland .... 000 000 000—0 6 3
Peters (12-9) and Josephson; Blue (22-5) and Duncan.

New York .... 000 000 000—0 5 3
California .... 103 100 10x—6 9 0
Kline, Ley (5), Hambright (8) and Munson; May (8-9) and Stephenson. L—Kline (9-12). HR—Spencer (15th).

Minnesota .... 000 001 032—6 9 1
Baltimore .... 210 020 000—5 7 2
Perry, Williams (8) and Mitterwald; Dobson, Jackson (3), Hall (6), Richert (9) and Hendricks. W—Perry (13-14). L—Hall (5-6). HR—F. Robinson (20th, 21st), Cardenas (16th).

Milwaukee .... 000 000 011—2 9 1
Detroit .... 000 000 30x—3 5 1
Parsons, Morris (7), Sanders (8) and Rodriguez; Niekro, Scherman (9), Timmerman (9) and Freehan. W—Niekro (6-5). L—Parsons (10-15). HR—Kaline (11th), Harper (11th).

Chicago .... 400 010 022—9 11 1
Cleveland .... 000 000 010—1 8 1
Bradley, Johnson (8) and Hermann; Hargan (8) and Fosse. W—Bradley (13-10). L—Colbert (3-4). HR—Johnstone (9th, 10th), Melton (27th), Andrew (10th), Pinson (8th).

(First Game)

Washington .... 200 040 000—6 10 0
Kansas City .... 003 000 000—3 10 1
McLain (8-16) and Billings; Fitzmorris, York (5), Abernathy (8) and Kirkpatrick. L—Fitzmorris (5-2).

(Second Game)

Washington .... 000 030 120—5 17 1
Kansas City .... 000 001 010—2 8 1
Bosman (10-13) and Casanova; Wright, Nelson (1), Bergmeier (5), Abernathy (8) and Paepke. L—Wright (3-5).

SATURDAY'S GAMES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Fran. .... 100 001 001 0—3 8 1
Montreal .... 011 010 000 1—4 9 0
Perry, Hamilton (8), Johnson (9) and Dietz, Renko, Marshall (9) and Bateman. W—Marshall (4-6). L—Johnson (12-5). HR—Bateman (9th), Bonds (23d), Speier (5th).

Los Angeles .... 000 000 000—0 5 0
Philadelphia .... 020 000 01x—3 7 0
Singer, Alexander (6), Moeller (7) and Ferguson; Fryman (8-4) and McCarver. L—Singer (7-13).

San Diego .... 000 010 000—1 6 0
New York .... 000 000 101—2 3 0
Roberts and Barton; Seaver (14-6) and Dyer. L—Roberts (11-13). HR—Spiezo (7th), Jones (12th).

St. Louis .... 000 300 002—5 9 2
Atlanta .... 000 102 50x—8 11 1
Carlton, Linzy (7), Patterson (8) and Simmons; Stone (16-4) and Williams. L—Carlton (16-7). HR—Cruz (5th), H. Aaron (34th, 35th).

Houston .... 002 000 001—3 7 0
Chicago .... 000 000 000—0 3 1
Billingham (6-12) and Hiatt; Hands (10-15) and Martin. HR—Hiatt (1st).

Pittsburgh .... 021 000 000—3 10 1
Cincinnati .... 001 104 00x—6 8 1
Ellis, Miller (6) and Sanguillen; Simpson, Merritt (4) and Bench. W—Merritt (1-11). L—Ellis (17-7). HR—Bench (21th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston .... 000 001 000—1 4 0
Oakland .... 012 000 01x—4 8 1
Culp, Tiant (8) and Montgomery; Hunter (16-10) and Duncan. L—Culp (13-12). HR—Mangual (3d), Jackson (21st, 22d).

Washington .... 100 000 400—5 7 0
Kansas City .... 000 033 00x—8 13 0
Thompson, Cox (5), Lindblad (7) and Billings; Hedlund, York (5), Burgmeier (8) and Kirkpatrick. W—Hedlund (11-6). L—Thompson (1-5).

New York .... 100 000 000 000 0—1 6 0
California .... 010 000 000 000 1—2 9 0
Bahnsen, McDaniel (11), Closter (13) and Munson, Murphy, Allen (11), LaRoche (11) and Stephenson. W—LaRoche (5-1). L—Closter (1-1).

Minnesota .... 001 000 000—1 7 0
Baltimore .... 020 000 20x—4 11 0
Kaat, Hardel (7), Gebhard (8) and Mitterwald; Palmer (16-6) and Etchebarren. L—Kaat (10-10). HR—Etchebarren (5th).

Milwaukee .... 200 000 000—2 6 2
Detroit .... 004 100 20x—7 8 0
Lockwood, Krausse (3), Morris (7), Weaver (7) and E. Rodriguez; Lolich (20-9) and Freehan. L—Lockwood (8-10). HR—Kosco (7th), McAuliffe (15th).

Chicago .... 000 000 103—4 11 1
Cleveland .... 413 000 10x—9 12 0
John, Horlen (2), Magnuson (4), Kealey (6), Forster (8) and Hermann, Egan 4; Lamb, Farmer (7) and Fosse. W—Lamb (6-11). L—John (10-13). HR—Foster (9th), Chambliss (6th).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	75	45	.625	—
Detroit	67	57	.540	10
Boston	67	58	.536	10 1/2
New York	63	63	.500	15
Washington	53	71	.427	24
Cleveland	50	75	.400	27 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	79	45	.637	—
Kansas City	64	60	.516	15
Chicago	61	64	.488	18 1/2
California	59	68	.465	21 1/2
Minnesota	56	67	.455	22 1/2
Milwaukee	51	72	.415	27 1/2

(Sunday's games not included.)

Saturday's Results

Kansas City 8, Washington 5.
Oakland 4, Boston 1.
Cleveland 9, Chicago 4.
Detroit 7, Milwaukee 2.
California 2, New York 1.
Baltimore 4, Minnesota 1.

Friday's Results

Washington 6, 2, Kansas City 3, 2.
Boston 1, Oakland 0.
California 6, New York 0.
Detroit 3, Milwaukee 2.
Chicago 9, Cleveland 1.
Minnesota 6, Baltimore 5.

Sunday's Games

Chicago 5, Cleveland 3.
Milwaukee 2, Detroit 1.
Kansas City 4, Washington 1.
California 3, New York 0.
Boston at Oakland, 2.
Minnesota at Baltimore.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	74	53	.583	—
Chicago	68	56	.548	4 1/2
St. Louis	67	59	.532	6 1/2
New York	61	62	.496	11
Philadelphia	54	70	.435	18 1/2
Montreal	52	71	.425	20

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	74	53	.583	—
Los Angeles	67	59	.532	6 1/2
Atlanta	67	62	.519	8
Houston	62	64	.492	11 1/2
Cincinnati	62	66	.484	12 1/2
San Diego	47	80	.370	27

(Sunday's games not included.)

Saturday's Results

Cincinnati 6, Pittsburgh 3.
Houston 3, Chicago 0.
Atlanta 8, St. Louis 5.
Philadelphia 3, Los Angeles 0.
New York 2, San Diego 1.
Montreal 4, San Francisco 3.

Friday's Results

Cincinnati 8, Pittsburgh 0.
Montreal 4, San Francisco 1.
Los Angeles 9, Philadelphia 5.
San Diego 3, New York 2.
Atlanta 6, St. Louis 5.
Chicago 3, 5, Houston 2, 4.

Sunday's Games

Cincinnati 6, Pittsburgh 3.
Houston 4, Chicago 3.
St. Louis 13, Atlanta 4.
Montreal 6, San Francisco 3.
Philadelphia 3, Los Angeles 2.
New York 4, San Diego 2.

Observer

Summering Down

By Russell Baker

NANTUCKET, Mass.—It was summer. August. Wet, dank mossy, steamy, *burned* up, crabgrassy August, the month when every psychiatrist in America closes his couch and vacations. And everybody else, if the evidence here can be believed. Accountants, prize fight promoters, television cameramen, student radicals, customs inspectors...


Baker

August. Up in the attic the great stereo speakers pound the air, as arrogant as a flight of B-52s hunting peasants. Down the timbers and out along the beams of the old summer house, their dreadful pulsations tremble. The entire structure quivers in the grasp of these mighty electronic noise pumpers.

This is probably the sound of summer present. Walls of rustic heartbreak. Hallucinative shrieks. Electric drums. Moans from reedy women affecting a yearning for the grave.

It is dreadful hating noises as fashionable as these particular noises.

The garden perhaps. There is *the restorative place for a spirit* suffering from August and population-explosion melancholy. There among the Japanese beetles, the black-spotted rose leaves, the aphids sucking the petunias to death, the dried holly leaves stabbing blood from the exposed heel, the wild-rose thorns tearing at hands and arms and face with terrifyingly evil malice, the slugs eating the delphinium.

It is dreadful out there in the garden in August. The glory that was June—sitting there, hunkered down against the next wave of wild-rose thorns, feeling the *surge of the magnificently alienat*ed bawler howling out of the attic stereo speakers.

How despicable it is not to hunker down there awash in love for nature. Yet, the young ones are right about nature. Where, as they keep asking, would we be without it?

It is only this unspeakable August crush of vacationers that tempts us to question the intellectual consistency of our children. But where shall we escape it?

To the beach perhaps? Too dangerous. Sharks have been sighted in the surf; jeeps and dune buggies cruise the sand. It would be humiliating to be run over by a car and seriously mangled while dozing on the beach. After all, no one would stretch out half naked on a towel on the New Jersey turnpike.

What is this? Two barrel-chested stereo speakers some block or two away are issuing a challenge to combat. The Rolling Stones roar back from the attic. Something indecipherable to ears, about bestial passion or the beauty of nature, probably. It wasn't like this in Nelson Eddy's day.

Escape, where do you lie?

Ah, where else? It may be as crowded here as in Calcutta, but *it is still, for all that, America.* Key in the old ignition, feel of plastic leather against thighs, the reassuring whinny of 360 fiery horses with the speed of light and the appetite of an oil-well fire.

Away from the curb, away from the greatest sound-reproducing equipment that credit can buy, away from the insane urge to take a spray gun of deadly chemical insecticide to the rose thorns and the moth-eaten gray cat. Away! Away!

Into the country? Out toward the rolling dunes to watch the prefabricated houses being erected? No, no. Better think again. Last night out on that road a car bearing cheering youths bombarded this very machine with empty beer tins. Good lads, no doubt, who were simply recharging their batteries; still, as finicky as car insurance people have gotten about paying off...

In any event, who is going anywhere? Nobody, to judge from this fantastic traffic jam. A pedestrian walking up toward the Rolling Stone zone says that a policeman has told him that no traffic has moved anywhere in this town since 7:30 this morning. Oh well, at least we can sit here and watch the jets with the latest human load from New York dump black filth down on us.

Oh, Oh! Somebody in that old summer house two doors up there is warming up his stereo speakers...

Sato Gets Hole-in-One

KARUIZAWA, Japan, Aug. 23 (AP).—Japanese Premier Eisaku Sato shot a hole-in-one yesterday while golfing in Karuizawa, a popular summer resort north of Tokyo. It was the first hole-in-one for the 70-year-old premier, who has been playing golf more than 20 years. He shot his ace on the par-three, 144-yard seventh hole.

Homeless Sloop Ties Up at Museum

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW YORK (NYT).—For the last year and a half, Jeff Thenstead, a jazz flutist, has been living in his dismasted 35-foot teak sloop. Sometimes he has paid for docking privileges but more often he has simply squatted on the waterways of New York City.

About five weeks ago he was evicted from the marina at 79th Street. The 23-year-old blithe spirit said the reasons for this remained murky even to him. "They didn't want to take my money," he said. "I think they wanted me out of there because the general condition of my boat may have been regarded as an embarrassment."

Mr. Thenstead said that when he was forced to leave he waited for the tide to turn favorable and set off in search of a berth. With a tiny outboard, which has since been stolen, and juryrigged jib, he was able to swing the craft around the tip of Manhattan Island and up the East River to the South Street Seaport Museum's pier. There he made *fast to an old barge, separated* by the pier from the vessels on exhibit.

Is the Place

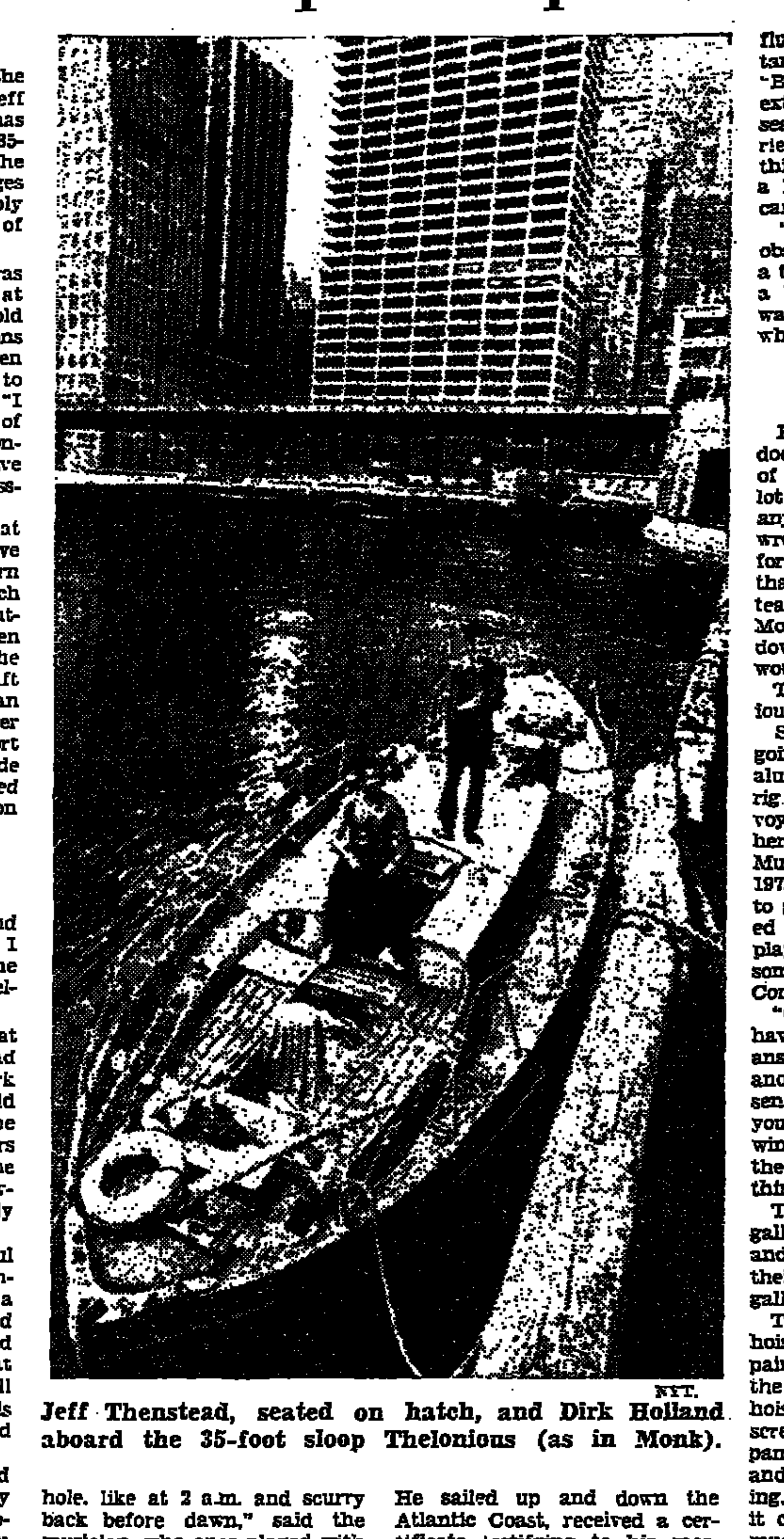
"*This place is the best* and most congenial place in which I have lived for nothing," he said the other day as he welcomed some visitors aboard.

In the time he has been at South Street, Mr. Thenstead has acquired a first mate, Dirk Holland. He is a 20-year-old singer and comedian and is one of the many seaport volunteers who scrape paint and clean the exhibits. Mr. Holland has moved aboard and is helping tidy up the double-ended sloop.

"Actually, Dirk is wonderful to have on board. He is charming and intelligent, but a nickel's worth of work would break his back," Mr. Thenstead said with a laugh. "But what he's done is he's brought all these little neighborhood kids and they varnish things and muck things up."

According to Mr. Thenstead the best part of living the way he does is "that all those people that think I owe them money can't really find me. But then if they do, they got to know that a man living in a museum has got to be penniless," he said.

"I'm sort of like the Invisible Man: I crawl out of my rat hole, like at 2 a.m. and scurry back before dawn," said the musician, who once played with a group called "Soul Sock."


NYT.
Jeff Thenstead, seated on hatch, and Dirk Holland aboard the 35-foot sloop Thelonious (as in Monk).

When the band broke up after a lucrative tour of the West Coast, Mr. Thenstead had some money. He came East and bought the Dutch-built boat in Connecticut for $13,000. He sailed up and down the Atlantic Coast, received a certificate testifying to his mastery of celestial navigation, and when winter came put the sloop in storage. It was while she was on land that her mast was smashed.

"An average mortal would have been destroyed," said the flutist as the wake of a passing tanker set his boat rolling. "But I'm amazing. I merely extracted the main lesson of a *seagoing life from the* experience: Don't trust any of the thieves that deal with ships for a living, and do whatever you can yourself."

"That's right," Mr. Holland observed from his bunk next to a tape player. "You know what a boat is? It's a hole in the water surrounded by wood into which one pours money."

The Atlantic

Right now Mr. Thenstead does not have much in the way of funds, but he has plans. "A lot of people who don't know any better call the boat here a wreck. I've been offered $1,500 for her, but I'd rather sink her than sell for that. She's all teak. Why, when Thelonious Monk [the jazz pianist] came down to christen her the bottle wouldn't break."

The sloop was named Thelonious.

Somehow, he says, he is going to outfit her with an aluminum mast and boom and rig her for a transatlantic voyage. Then he plans to sail her single-handed and be in Munich for the opening of the 1972 Olympics. How is he going to get the money, someone asked the sailor, who sometimes plays in a jazz quartet and sometimes attends Manhattan Community College.

"Oh I don't know, I really haven't figured it out," he answered. "But the thought of another winter scares me. Kerosene fumes do funny things to you and when those 4-degree winds start rolling down, all the joy goes out of everything."

The boat is equipped with a galley where Mr. Thenstead and Mr. Holland do most of their cooking. There is a 180-gallon water tank.

The outboard motor was hoisted out last week for repairs at the machine shop at the museum. "While we were hoisting, this old drunk kept screaming at us 'Watch the paneling, watch the paneling' and we kept hitting the paneling," the flutist said. He made it clear that he did not really much care about any damage he might inflict on the wood.

Among recent visitors who have stumbled onto the craft were a father and his son. The father was heard to explain to his son that the boat must be "an old whaling ship."

PEOPLE: *Spy Says CIA Behind Khrushchev Memoirs*

After years of virtually complete oblivion, reports Los Angeles Times correspondent Osgood Carruthers from Vienna, **Harold A.R. (Kim) Philby**, the British diplomat-journalist who became a top spy for the Soviet Union, emerged *briefly last week to* tell an East-Bloc interviewer that the controversial book "Khrushchev Remembers" was actually concocted by the American Central Intelligence Agency and not by the former Soviet premier. The CIA also was behind publication of the widely-read "Penkovsky Papers" which purported to reveal Soviet espionage activities, according to Philby. The Briton told the Moscow correspondent of the Czechoslovakian Communist party newspaper Rude Pravo that the manufacture of documents, pamphlets and books "is a major CIA industry [with the] double object of confusing the opposition and making money." And how is Philby, a shining star in the galaxy of Soviet intelligence, spending his time in exile these days? "He told his interviewer," says Carruthers, "that he is 'working on several books including my own memoirs'—no doubt with the full approval of the CIA's Soviet counterpart the KGB."


Kim Philby (in 1955)

* * *

"I am 10 years old and have a question for you," wrote **Patrick Trainer** to the Philadelphia Inquirer. "My father said he would give me a raise in my allowance (one dollar a week for taking out the trash, cleaning my room and feeding the animals) except for Nixon's wage-price freeze. Will he be fined $5,000 if I get the raise? Please answer soon." The question was referred to Region Three, Office of Emergency Preparedness, in Philadelphia, where PR director **Richard Sanderson** backed up Dad, unless Patrick was "moved to a more productive position." Getting the pitch, Pat has now volunteered to wash the car and clean the yard.

* * *

Film star **Olivia De Havilland**, 55, at first thought it might be a kidnap plot, but it turned to be a genuine dinner date with Britain's No. 1 bachelor, Prime Minister **Edward Heath**, also 55. The actress said she got a telephoned invitation in Paris from Heath's secretary before coming to London to lecture at the National Film Theater. "I began to think the whole thing was a hoax," said Olivia. "I kept thinking, 'I am going to be driven out there and the car will be ambushed.'" No. 10 Downing Street, however, confirmed that Miss De Havilland had indeed been invited to Chequers, Heath's country residence, for dinner tonight, along with conductor **André Prévin** and his wife, **Mia Farrow**; producer **Brian Forbes** and his wife, and British film censor **Lord Harlech** and **Lady Harlech**. A spokesman said the PM knew the actress "but they are not close friends," and Miss De Havilland confirmed that she had met Heath—then Lord Privy Seal—ten years ago aboard *the liner Queen Elizabeth* and "danced with him in the worst storm in 100 years. He was extraordinarily steady in the storm." "He is very charming and I admire him greatly," added the actress, "but I do not know why Mr. Heath has now asked me to dinner."

* * *

Bothered by hornets which had nested near his barn, farmer **Constant Cocher**, of Alençon, France, decided Friday night to put an end to the critters. Cocher set fire to their hive and retired. Sure enough, on Saturday morning the bees were gone, so was the barn.

* * *

ENGAGED: Actress **Jean Peters**, 44, former wife of recluse billionaire **Howard Hughes**, and film executive **Stanley Hough**, 50, to be married, possibly in Alaska probably this week. Hughes, it seems, bears no ill will toward the couple; according to an insider "he is lending Stan and Jean a plane to be married anywhere they choose." Since separating from Hughes last year, Miss Peters has been studying at the University of California at Berkeley and considering a return to the films. SUED: American International Pictures Inc. for $3 million by actress **Bette Davis**, 63, who claimed that AIP turned "Bunny O'Hare," in which Miss Davis agreed to play a major role when assured the film was "a social commentary with humorous undertones," into a "tasteless and inartistically assembled slapstick production." Miss Davis claims damages for injury to her stature, prestige and prominence as a star.

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